The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

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Our Swiss Friends.

We have already noticed the fact that the people of Geneva had addressed the American people in terms of friendship and warm sympathy, through our Secretary of State. The circumstance is worth more than a mere passing acknowledgement. We know that to a great many persons the friendly assurances of some old tyrannic dynasty would be esteemed of greater value to us than those of Switzerland, but the history of that grand old Republic is full of lessons to us. The liberty enjoyed by the Swiss people to-day was won through the blood of many a hard fought battle, on many a hotly contested field. For ages war was almost the habitual school of the Swiss Cantons. A succession of heroic ages constitute the history of Switzerland. It is the land of TELL, the Hero; of ZWINGLE the Reformer, and hosts of others, whose great names still flourish in the hearts of the people, and make sacred the spots where their lives were spent and exhausted in the cause of Human Freedom. Dr. CHEEVER, in his "Pilgrim in the shadow of the Jungfrau Alp," draws a captivating picture of Morgarten, where, in the year 1315, a battle occurred, in which WILLIAM TELL and WALTER FURST are said to have participated, and which terminated in the conquest of 20,000 Austrians by a band of only 1,300 men of the mountains. To mark the spot, the eloquent author referred to, says:

> A little commemorative chapel stands above the lake, overhung by a rocky hill, from which the scene is all before you; but it is very difficult to conceive the position of the armies. The thirteen hundred hung like a small thunder-cloud on the heights above the lake, and the twenty thousand were mailed and crowded along the narrow strand below. The men of Schwytz were the leaders of the patriots, joined with five hundred from Uri, and three hundred from Unterwalden, and after this day, the name of Swiss designated the Confederacy and the Country—Schwytzer-land.
>
> Seventy-one years afterwards, not far from the same region, on the borders of the Lake of Sempach, against the same Austrian enemies, one man, ARNOLD, of Winkelried, gained a like victory in 1386, by his own self-devotion at the head of about fourteen hundred men. It was indeed an amazing act of self-sacrificing courage that has no parallel in the history of battles. Let Zschokke tell the story: "It was the season of harvest, when the sun darted his beams with great ardor. After a short prostration in prayer, the Swiss arose; their numbers were four hundred men from Lucerne, nine hundred from the Waldstetten, and about a hundred from Glaris and other places. Uniting now their forces, they precipitated themselves with great impetuosity upon the impregnable Austrian phalanx; but not a man yielded to the shock. The Swiss fell one after another; numbers lay bleeding on the ground; their whole force began to waver, when suddenly a voice like thunder exclaimed: 'I will open a passage to freedom; faithful and beloved confederates, protect only my wife and children!' These words of ARNOLD STRUTHAN of Winkelried, a knight of Unterwalden, were no sooner uttered, than he seized with both arms as many of the enemy's spears as he was able, buried them in his body, and sank to the ground, while the confederates rushed forward through the breach over his corpse." Nothing now could withstand the torrent; helmets, arms, all, were demolished by the blows of their clubs. Hundreds of mailed warriors and nobles went down, and Duke Leopold of Austria fell lifeless. Thousands perished in retreat, and the little band remained victorious and free, to bless the devotion of ARNOLD of Winkelried, and to cherish the legacy of his patriotism, and the fireside of his wife and children.

Such were some of the early struggles of the European Republic. Her history is to us a great lesson which should not go unheeded. Her example we should emulate. Her bravery we should determine to exercise. Her battles were for freedom; ours are for the same glorious cause. She fought to establish, on firm foundations, a Republic which has withstood the blasts of ages; we fight to maintain the Great Western Republic, in the success and perpetuity of which, not only Switzerland, but the lovers of Liberty in every part of the world, hope. Inglorious compromise for the sake of peace would jeopardize the quivering desires of millions and lay Republicanism at the feet of despotism helpless and bleeding. The citizens of Geneva were right when they said to us, "strict solidarity exists between free people; that the one of them cannot suffer without the other experiencing a sad counter blow." We must not relax a single step. We must fight to the bitter end, that Liberty may triumph. Let us rush into the breach over the dead bodies of our brothers and friends and strike consternation to the enemy—the common foe of all mankind. Let those who are continually going about mourning and yearning over the condition of things—who say that "even if we subjugate the South we will never live peaceably together," read the calm and brotherly counsel which comes across the sea from Geneva (fitting source of advice):

> People of the United States, the only republic of Europe, Helvetia, has had, also, her moments of intestine strife and attempts at separation. She has come forth triumphantly from these trials. She has come forth stronger, more united than before. Those of our Cantons which formerly wished to separate would rise without distinction to uphold the Federal compact. It will be the same with the American Union. The Southern States will comprehend that the safeguard of their independence and of their prosperity is to be found in the Constitution—in liberty.

We infer, from the speeches delivered at the great assembly in the tribune at Geneva, the existence of a few persons in Switzerland who have no sympathy with our cause, but that, we believe, makes the expression of the masses of the Republic of the greater value to us. We may have enemies everywhere, but everywhere our friends outnumber them, everywhere our cause is properly appreciated by those who value free government. We hope that the citizens of this nation will not permit much time to be lost in adding to the letter of Mr. SEWARD, addressed to the people of Geneva, a response which shall be hearty, cordial, and united. Meantime let us all act upon the promise of the Secretary of State to the Genevans:

> The people of Switzerland may rest assured whoever else may fail that it will not be the people of the United States which will betray the republican system to foreign enemies or surrender it to domestic faction.

Let the history of Switzerland beckon us onward! Let the friendly voice of her people strengthen us in the hour of our trial!

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THE PETERSBURG COURT OF INQUIRY.—A court of inquiry was ordered by the President to assemble in front of Petersburg in or about the 5th of August, to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances attending the unsuccessful attack on the rebel works on July 30. This court is reported to have convened on Saturday last, and after discussing some preliminary arrangements adjourned till Monday, when the examination of witnesses will commence. The following are said to comprise the detail for the court:

Major General W. S. Hancock, United States Volunteers, President
Brigadier General R. B. Ayres, United States Volunteers.
Brigadier General N. H. Miles, United States Volunteers.
Colonel E. Schriver, Inspector General and Judge Advocate.

It is understood that the court are to report their opinion whether any officer or officers are answerable for the result of the assault, and, if so, name them.

◆

TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION.—An important movement has just been carried into effect by which all the opposition or new lines of telegraph working between Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago and other Western cities, have been consolidated in one company under the name of the United States Telegraph Company. This includes the several companies known as "Independent," "United States," and others, with a capital stock of the new corporation of about two millions of dollars.

◆

A family in Michigan actually named a child Finis, supposing that it would be their last, but they afterwards happened to have a daughter and two sons, whom they called Appenda, Appendix, and Supplement.

Good News from Mobile.

We have the pleasing intelligence this morning, through rebel sources, that Admiral FARRAGUT's operations in the Gulf and Mobile Bay are meeting with great success. According to rebel official dispatches, Fort Powell, mounting twelve guns, situated near Grant's Pass, was evacuated on Monday, and the fort blown up by the enemy. On the same day, Fort Gaines, one of the most powerful forts ever constructed on the continent, was surrendered by its commander. The fort was provisioned for six months and was garrisoned by six hundred men. Its surrender is pronounced by the rebel officer chief in command inexplicable and shameful. The only vessel of the rebel fleet guarding the entrance to the bay, that escaped destruction, beaching or capture by Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet was the Morgan, which has managed to reach Mobile.

Late Military Intelligence.

The efficiency of the army before Petersburg is being constantly increased by the return of convalescents and wounded. A correspondent states in relation to the failure of the recent assault on Petersburg, that Generals Meade and Burnside blame it on each other. Through the modification of an order given the night previous to the assault, a misunderstanding arose as to who should superintend the attack, which resulted in neither being present to take command. The public, however, will know who is to blame, when the court of inquiry, now investigating the matter, makes its report.

In the recent battle at Moorfield, it appears that Gen. Averill attacked and routed the combined commands of McCausland, Johnson, Gilmore and McNeill. Among our killed were Major Congers and First Lieutenant Clark, Third Virginia Cavalry.

The siege of Atlanta is being prosecuted with vigor. A few days since, the enemy made a demonstration on our lines, which resulted in driving the rebels back to their entrenchments, gaining their rifle-pits, and capturing a picket reserve of one hundred and twenty-five men. General Sherman, in transmitting Logan's official report to Gen. Halleck, says: Although the number of dead rebels seems excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that though our loss was only 3,821 killed, wounded and missing, the enemy's dead on the field alone amounted to 3,220. Total number of prisoners sent North, 1,018; total prisoners in our hands, wounded, 1,000. The estimated loss of the enemy is at least 10,000.

Our operative armies are now grouped into three grand military divisions, viz: The Army of the Potomac and its contingents, under Major General Meade; the Grand Division of the Mississippi, including the Armies of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, of Arkansas, Kansas, and the Gulf, under Major General W. T. Sherman; the Grand Middle Military Division, comprising the Departments and Armies of Washington, Western Virginia, the Susquehanna, and the Middle Department and 8th Army Corps, under Major General Philip H. Sheridan. The formation of the latter division, and the assignment of so accomplished a commander to it, will be productive of the most gratifying results.

Brig. Gen. Stedman, of the 18th Army Corps, wounded in the recent assault on Petersburg died from his injuries last week. Gen. Stedman went as Colonel of the 11th Connecticut Infantry, and was lately promoted to a Brigadier General's position, for bravery. His commission as Brigadier arrived at headquarters almost simultaneously with his death, being received while his body was undergoing the process of embalming.

Don Charles Buell, late a General in the United States army, has written a letter to a friend in Philadelphia, giving his reasons why he resigned his position in the army. It seems that Buell, although partly urged to resign on account of being assigned to commands under junior officers, had a "higher motive," which is given below. We have not room for his argument of this "higher motive," but will do him the credit to say that it is worthy of Vallandigham or Voorhees. He says:—"As far as facts are concerned, it will suffice for the present to say that, after the adjournment, about the 1st of May, 1863, of the 'Commission' which investigated my campaign, my correspondence with the Department was confined to a monthly report made to the Adjutant-General that I was waiting the action of the War Department on the proceedings of that Commission; that about the first week in April last I was offered command under General Sherman, my junior which I declined; that a month later I was again offered command under Gen. Canby, also my junior, which I declined; that about three weeks later I received notification that I was mustered out of my rank as Major General of Volunteers, and that on the same day I sent in my resignation as Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department of the Regular Army. The impulses of most men would approve my course in this matter, if it even rested on no other ground than a determination not to acquiesce in any measure that would degrade me; but I had a higher motive than that. I believed that the policy and means with which the war was being prosecuted were discreditable to the nation, and a stain upon civilization; and that they would not only fail to restore the Union, if indeed they had not already rendered its restoration impossible, but that their tendency was to subvert the institutions under which the country had realized unexampled prosperity and happiness; and to such a work I would not lend my hand."

Late News Items.

A single speculator in Philadelphia has in store twenty-five thousand hogsheads of sugar, which he is holding for a rise? How much less than a public enemy is such a man?

The cigar manufacturers in New York have had a conference, to consult upon the general interests of the trade, as affected by the new revenue and tax laws. A resolution instructing the Secretary to correspond with Tax-Commissioner Lewis, with a view of having the value of cigars omitted from the tax stamp, when affixed to the boxes, was adopted. If that practice were enforced, it was held that the jobbers would have to go to the wall. Among other curious facts stated by the speakers was that over a million of cigars were manufactured in that city every day before the tax was laid on; now the manufacture was less than half a million.

It is announced by a lecturer on chemistry that chloride of hydrogen scattered from an altitude of two hundred feet to the windward of an army would annihilate it in a very brief period.

A gentleman in Hartford, on Wednesday, found five chickens hatched in his pantry, from eggs purchased of his grocer. They had been placed near a chimney which completed the work begun by the hot July sun. The Hartford *Times* has a verification of the story from the owner of the chickens, who has refused an offer of $5 apiece for them.

A national convention of the United and Ancient Order of Druids commences its annual session in Milwaukee on Saturday, representatives being present from different States. On Sunday morning a train of fourteen cars arrived, containing 700 persons, members of the order and citizens of Chicago who came to witness the festivities. A fine band of music accompanied the party. The excursionists were received at the depot by a committee of the Druid lodge, and escorted through the city.

An individual called Gen. Coolbaugh, is in St. Louis as agent of the liberal government of Mexico, to procure recruits, both officers and men, for the Mexicans. He is reported to have half a million dollars in gold, furnished by ex-President Uraga. Coolbaugh was formerly an officer on Gen. McPherson's staff, but resigned and went to Mexico last winter.

Hon. James S. Rollins has enrolled himself as a private in the Boon county, Missouri, militia, and declares he is ready to march with his fellow townsmen to drive the guerrillas from the country. He drills and performs duty daily with the company.

The rebels in Charleston are felicitating themselves on the return of several veteran regiments, which had been sent away to defend Richmond.

Recruiting agents from other States have impudently "invaded" Illinois, to get recruits there to fill up their quotas. Governor Yates, being apprized of this fact, has promptly issued an order prohibiting this sort of thing.

Brigadier-General W. S. Smith, has been compelled, by broken health, to resign his commission in the army, and the responsible position which he held as Chief of Cavalry upon the staff of Gen. Sherman.

Wm. Connell Jewett telegraphs that "there is now going on a grand fraternization and reunion at the Clifton House, between the following parties: Clay, Holcombe, Sanders and other Confederates, and Dean Richmond, Ben. Wood, *Butts of the Rochester Union*, ex-Gov. Hunt, ex-Gov. Weller, of California, ex-Gov. Noble, of Michigan, Rust of Auburn, and Stewart, of the Nineteenth Ohio District, delegates to the Chicago Convention; three delegates from Pennsylvania, two from Ohio, two from Missouri and five from Kentucky. The fraternization was complete, and most extraordinary results will follow.

The propeller Mears, of Chicago, bound to that place with a load of lumber, and having in tow a raft of five hundred thousand feet, took fire on Lake Michigan, off Duck Lake, not far from Muskegon, on Sunday morning, and was pretty much burned. She was run ashore, and lies a worthless wreck. No lives were lost. The boat was owned by Charles Mears, of Chicago. She was several years old, and worth probably $30,000. No insurance, as companies will not take risks of fire.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARMY OFFICERS' INCOME TAX

Important Order from War Department

RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS

General Sherman's Official Report.

Result of Gen. Garrard's Cavalry Raid

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

General Averill's Official Report.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

The Income Tax on Army Officers.

To-day two paymasters arrived from New Orleans, in which section of country they have been for some months, and learned the tax on incomes had been raised from three to five per cent., beginning with July. Of course their accounts are made up on the basis of the old law. Circulars were sent out by the Internal Revenue Bureau as soon as possible after the passage of the law, but many seem never to have reached their destination. Every day brings up more or less cases like these, and as it is utterly impossible in many instances to correct the error, the opinion is expressed in many quarters that Congress at its next session will be called upon to pass a relief act.

Important War Department Order.

The War Department promulgates to-day the order that volunteers serving in three years organizations, and having less than sixty days to serve, may at once re-enlist for one, two or three years and receive the bounty provided by the recent act of Congress. The new term will commence with date of re-enlistment. No furloughs are promised at the time of re-enlistment. It is also announced that the same provision as to re-enlistment will apply to men in the one hundred day forces, with the further provisions that where seven hundred men of this force re-enlists from one regiment they may retain their present officers and organizations, but where a less number re-enlist, they will be organized into full companies and officered by such of their officers as are selected by the Commander of the Army or Department. Re-enlisting men of this force may join other regiments as they desire. Another new order embodies what has been the practice for more than a year, namely: Officers of three year's organizations, accepting promotion and new commissions are held to service for three years from the date of last muster in, as the Department recognizes no muster in for unexpired term of an organization. The order also applies in spirit to officers of forces mustered for one hundred days or any term shorter than three years.

Sherman's Battle of July 22d.

Concerning the battle of July 22d, before Atlanta, one paragraph of Gen. Sherman's report is as follows: "M'Pherson's sudden death and Logan's succession to the command in the midst of battle, made some confusion on our left, but it soon recovered and made sad havoc with the enemy, who had practiced one of his favorite games of attacking our left when in motion, and before it had time to cover its weak end." Gen. Sherman also endorses the report that the rebel dead alone nearly equalled our entire loss of killed, wounded and missing.

Brig. Gen. Garrard's official report of his cavalry expedition of July 20, from Decatur, to break the railroad to Augusta, says his division marched ninety miles in three days, lost two men killed, burned 2,000 bales of cotton, four road bridges, one railroad bridge five hundred ft. long, another two hundred and fifty feet long, tore up six miles of railroad track, and burned three trains of cars, one engine, one depot, and a large quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores; captured over two hundred prisoners, and brought in two hundred negroes.

Army Dismissals and Restorations.

The following named officers are dismissed from the service: Lieut. Wm. G. Anderson, 42d Indiana cavalry, for absence without leave; Lieut. Horace H. Stille, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, for desertion. The order of dismissal in case of Lieut. Howard J. Webber, 59th Indiana, is revoked and he is honorably discharged. Capt. Frank B. Bonsall, 28th Pennsylvania, is restored to commission, and Lieut. Chas. Wood, 38th Wisconsin, released from arrest and restored to duty. Lieut. Col. R. B. Hatch, Springfield, Ill., now on duty in Louisiana, has been granted permission to return to Quincy, Ill., to await further orders.

The Public Debt.

The public debt is now one billion, eight hundred and thirty-two millions, six hundred and forty-nine thousand, eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixty cents. The statement shows, compared with that of last week, a sale of five hundred and six thousand dollars worth of ten-forty bonds; a conversion of four million one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars of the old seven three-tenths notes into long bonds; an issue of five million four hundred thousand dollars in certificates of indebtedness; the issue of nine million four hundred thousand dollars of three years compound interest notes; the delivery of five million dollars of the new seven and three-tenths notes; an increase of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars of fractional currency; an increase of about three hundred thousand dollars in money on hand; a decrease of eight and a half million dollars in unpaid requisitions, and an increase of five millions, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the aggregate of public debt.

General Averill's Recent Victory.

General Averill's official report of his engagement with the rebels at Moorefield on Sunday last, says:—Our loss was about seven killed and twenty-one wounded, while the enemy's loss, his force being about three thousand, was four hundred and twenty prisoners, including thirty-eight officers a large number of killed and wounded, besides four pieces of artillery, three battle flags, four hundred horses and equipments, and a quantity of small arms.

Union Feeling in Charleston.

The Union officers released from Charleston concur in saying that the citizens there were generally kind to them, and that they found unmistakable evidences of Union feeling in many quarters.

Rebel Officers Imprisoned.

Twenty rebel captains and lieutenants are among the prisoners sent to the old Capitol to-day.

Arrival of Wounded Colored Soldiers.

About 400 wounded colored soldiers were put in the hospital yesterday at Alexandria.

Nothing Later from Mobile.

Nothing further has been heard from Admiral Farragut than heretofore reported. Our own advices are not expected for some days and the rebels at the front are very backward in willingness to exchange papers.

From Sherman's Army.

Sherman is busily at work establishing and strengthening his communications with the North, having just rebuilt the long bridge over the Chattahoochie. Numbers of Stoneman's men arrive daily, and his entire loss is already reduced to a very small figure.

Clothing of Troops for Short Terms.

The War Department has decided, with reference to troops organized for a less term of service than one year, that they shall receive full allowance of clothing for their respective term, even if mustered out before its expiration.

Gen. Birney, of Florida, Ordered to Gen. Butler.

Gen. Wm. Birney has been relieved from the command of the Florida District, and ordered to report to General Butler for command, it is understood, of the colored troops in his department.

The Registry of the Treasury.

Mr. Stoddard Colby, of Vt., has been commissioned as Register of the Treasury, vice Chittenden, as we stated a week ago, but is not yet quite ready to enter upon the duties of the office.

Recruiting for Loyal States.

General Butler's order, that agents shall not recruit for loyal States within his department, is followed by that of General Patrick, who declares they shall not do so within the lines of the Army of the Potomac. It is questioned if these orders are not in violation of the provisions of the recent act of Congress on the subject.

Majority for Constitutional Amendment.

NEW YORK, August 10.

Returns have been received from all but five counties of the vote in Pennsylvania on the amendment to allow soldiers to vote, and they show for the amendment, 194,306; against 113,665.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Relief of Chambersburg Sufferers.

WESTERN MEMBERS ON COMMITTEES.

BILLS READ IN PLACE.

The Members Visit Chambersburg.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 10, 1864.

SENATE.—The Senate adopted a resolution relative to bringing in a bill for the Relief of the Chambersburg Sufferers.

A joint resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Finance led to a conference between the two Houses, which resulted in its adoption. Messrs. GRAHAM, of Allegheny, and McCANDLESS, of Butler, are on the Committee.

Mr. LOWRY, of Erie, has a place on the Special Committee on Military Affairs.

The following bills were read in place:

One by Mr. ST. CLAIR, of Indiana, in reference to Oakland Cemetery, Indiana county; and

One by Mr. HOGE, of Franklin, authorizing the Directors of the Franklin Bridge Company to borrow money.

Mr. LOWRY, of Erie, offered a resolution prohibiting any private legislation on the part of the Senate until urgent business shall have been disposed of, which was agreed to.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution asking the Governor to return certain coal bills from which his signature had been withheld. Agreed to.

The Senate refused to consider a bill changing bounties from local to State.

An invitation to visit Chambersburg in a body to-morrow, was accepted.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. GLASS, of Pittsburgh, has a place on the Special Committee on Military Affairs.

Messrs. PERSHING, of Johnstown, REED, of Washington, and BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh, are on the Committee on Finance. This Committee, composed of men from the Western part of the State, includes talent and experience, important qualities for the duties devolving upon them.

Mr. HASLETT, of Butler, has a place on the Committee for the Relief of the Chambersburg Sufferers.

A resolution similar to that passed by the Senate, relating to certain bills in the hands of the Governor, was adopted.

The invitation to visit Chambersburg to-morrow was accepted, and the House adjourned till Friday morning.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

Trouble with the Tobacconists.

FICTITIOUS SALES OF THE WEED.

Assistant U. S. Assessors Implicated.

Instructions of Commissioner Lewis.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

The tobacco question has given the Internal Revenue Bureau more trouble than any other one growing out of the recent change in the revenue law, by reason of numberless tricks resorted to by manufacturers to evade the new duties. Several assistant assessors have been removed for conspiring with the manufacturers to defraud the Government, and a half dozen more have been ordered here for examination on charges affecting their honor and integrity. Returns indicate that many colorable or fictitious sales of tobacco, snuff and cigars were made in July, but dated back into June, with a view of avoiding the increased duties under the new law. An important circular, to-day issued by Commissioner Lewis, declares that these sales will not affect the right of the Government to such increased tax, and assessors are instructed to treat them as fraudulent on proof that they were made with a view to a retransfer to the manufacturer or subsequent sale for his use. The Commissioner further directs that whenever it shall appear that cigars have been sold by the manufacturer at prices which would render them liable to a higher rate of tax than that denoted by the inspector's stamp, or when it shall be discovered that articles have been fraudulently returned under former rates, and that the manufacturer is legally liable to the increased tax, assessors will immediately reassess such cigars for the additional tax to which actual sales show them to have been liable. He also gives direction for the enforcement of this additional tax and its collection.

Another prominent abuse of the law has been the sale by Inspectors to manufacturers of the stamps required on boxes of cigars, and the affixing of such stamps to the boxes by the manufacturer at his own pleasure, without regard to honesty of intention or value of the cigars. This practice is prohibited hereafter, and all Inspectors are warned that they must perform the necessary inspection in person, and that they must not inspect and affix stamps on cigars of their own manufacture, and the affixing of stamps by any other than the proper person, will be treated as a case of fraud. The stamps are to be affixed according to the value of the cigars, exclusive of tax. In estimating the value, the Inspector will include the cost of production, packing, boxing, inspecting, and whatever may properly be regarded as part of the necessary expense in putting the commodity into market, and when cigars have once been packed, labelled and stamped, the packages cannot be broken while in the custody or in control of the inspector or his agent without rendering them liable to re-inspection and unpacking without such re-inspection will be regarded as a fraudulent transaction, and render cigars liable to seizure and forfeiture.

The inspector will affix to all boxes of cigars valued not above five dollars a stamp denoting a tax of three dollars; to cigars valued at about five and not above fifteen dollars a stamp denoting a tax of eight dollars to cigars valued above fifteen and up to thirty dollars, a stamp denoting a tax of fifteen dollars; to cigars valued above thirty and up to forty-five dollars, a stamp denoting a tax of twenty-five dollars; and to cigars valued above forty-five dollars a stamp denoting a tax of forty dollars per thousand. The Department has just contracted with the American Phototype Co. for five millions of these stamps, the first delivery of which will be made in three months. They are to be of the most approved manufacture, with every possible precaution to prevent counterfeiting.

Indian Depredations in the West.

Stealing, Burning and Murdering.

OMAHA CITY, August 10.

The Indians are hourly committing new depredations, stealing stock, burning trains and killing indiscriminately. They were within one hundred yards of the pickets of Fort Kearney last night, and fired an arrow at one of them. A courier arrived at Fort Kearney this morning, and reports having passed several trains, which had been burned and dead bodies by their side. A party of six whites were killed at Thirty-two Mile Creek last night. The Indians have stolen all the stock at Cottonwood Station, ninety miles west of Fort Kearney. This morning a party of soldiers started in pursuit of them. It is well known that renegades, supposed to be from Quantrel's old band, are associated with the Indians.

FT. LARAMIE, Aug. 9.—The Indians are getting very bold. There is great alarm throughout the country. It is feared they will attack this point. Many emigrants have been killed and much stock taken.

Explosion of a Propeller's Boiler.

LOSS OF TWELVE OF THE CREW.

CHATHAM, C. W., Aug. 10.

The propeller *Racine*, on her way from Chicago to Buffalo, burst her boiler last night off Rondeau Point, Lake Erie. Twelve of the crew were lost. The cabin and upper works of the vessel were burned. The cargo, consisting of flour, pork and highwines, was destroyed. The steamer *Avon* picked up the survivors, and towed the hull to the beach, near Dealton.

Subscription to New Loan.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

The subscription to the 7-30 loan, reported to the Treasury to-day, amounted to $659,750.

From Philadelphia.

Democratic Congressional Nominations

POLITICAL STATUS OF THE CANDIDATES

Private Bills in the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.

The Democrats of this city have made nominations for city and county offices for the coming Fall election. The proceedings of the nominating Convention show party to be entirely in the hands of the Copperheads of the most rabid school. Many of the candidates have no public record, except such as they have won by lending themselves to the enemies of the republic, while others are nobodies or worse than nobodies. The Congressional nominees are such as insure the Republican candidates an easy victory in October. The candidates are: First District—Samuel J. Randall; Second District—Gen. William M. Riley; Third District—Charles Buckwalter; Fourth District—George Northrop. They are all Jeff. Davis men. Although the nominee in the Second District is called a General he never set a squadron in the field. The managing editor of the *Age* is a candidate for the legislature; also, Boilean, who was, a year ago, "a victim of Lincoln despotism."

The Pennsylvania Legislature, in addition to providing for the defense of the State, will dispose of several important private bills. The Legislature is to visit Chambersburg.

Mayor Henry yesterday signed the bounty bill passed by City Councils last week. This will have a tendency to materially increase the number of enlistments. Each recruit, whether for one, two or three years' service, will now receive a bounty of $400 from the city.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Rumor of a 6:20 Loan Unfounded.

AUTHORIZED LOANS YET AVAILABLE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

There is authority for stating that the report that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates putting upon the market, at an early day, a six-twenty loan, the interest to be paid in gold, is entirely without foundation. The loans authorized by various acts of Congress, and yet available, are: Under act of March 3d, 1863, bonds, 6 per cent., $33,245,800; under act of March 3d, 1864, bonds, ten forties, five per cent., $25,471,550; under act of June 30th, 1864, bonds, redeemable in not less than five nor more than thirty years, or, if expedient, made payable at not more than forty years from date, bearing interest not exceeding —— per cent., payable in coin, $400,000,000; or in lieu of an equal amount of bonds last named not exceeding $200,000,000 in Treasury notes, payable not exceeding three years from date, or if expedient any time after three years from date, bearing interest not exceeding seven and three tenths per cent., payable in lawful money, at maturity or semi-annually; under act of February 25, 1862, bonds, 5:20s, in Europe, $100,000; total, $562,717,350; under act of June 30, 1864, in substitution of 5 per cent. legal tender notes heretofore issued and now withdrawn to be destroyed, there may be issued notes as above described, making a total of $639,357,247.

Five per cent. interest bearing notes were issued under the act of March 3d, 1863, as follows: One year interest payable at maturity at 5 per cent., $46,000,000; two years interest payable at maturity at 5 per cent., $17,000,000; two years coupon, interest payable semi-annually at 5 per cent., $120,000,000; total, $214,000,000. Of the latter, $67,638,897 have been withdrawn as above stated. Under the act of March 3d, 1863, there have been delivered to the Treasurer compound interest 6 per cent. notes amounting to thirty millions one hundred and forty thousand dolls. Loans not closed and offered at Treasury agencies are: 5 per ct. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten and payable after forty years, and hence called 10-40's; certificates of indebtedness, which are issuable in discharge of our own claims on Government; three years 6 per cent. compound interest notes; 6 per cent. loan provided for exchange of 7-30 three years notes maturing on the 19th of August and 1st of October, 1864, and a new loan of three years notes, under the act of Congress of 30th of June, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. per annum, or 1 cent. per diem upon every fifty dollars of the principal, interest payable semi-annually in lawful money, convertible at maturity into 5-20 6 per cent. bonds, interest in coin.

The official statement of the public debt up to yesterday shows the amount outstanding to be $1,837,650,000, and interest $74,872,000. Over $53,000,000 of interest is payable in coin. The unpaid requisitions are 797,230,000, and the amount in the Treasury is $13,623,000. The statement is signed by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Harrington.

The Battles Before Atlanta.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. LOGAN.

SEVEN REBEL ASSAULTS REPULSED.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Before Atlanta, July 24.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report the following general summary of the result of the enemy's attack on this army, on the 22d inst. The total loss killed, wounded and missing, is 3,521, and ten pieces of artillery. We have buried and delivered to the enemy under flag of truce, sent in by them, in front of the 7th Army Corps, 1,000 of their killed. The number of their dead in front of the 4th division of the the same corps, including those on ground not now occupied by our troops, General Blair reports, will swell the number of their dead on his front to 2,000. The number of dead buried in front of the 15th Corps, up to this hour, is 360, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more are yet unburied. The number of dead buried in front of the 16th corps was 422. We have over 1,000 of their wounded, a large number of wounded being carried off during the night after the engagement. We captured eighteen stands of colors, and have them now. Also captured 6,000 stand of arms. The attack was made on our line seven times, and was each time repulsed.—General Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear 1,000 prisoners, including thirty-three commissioned officers. We still occupy the field, and the troops are in fine spirits. A detailed and full report will be forwarded as soon as completed. Recapitulation—our total loss, 3,521; enemy's dead, thus far reported, buried or delivered to them, 3,201; total prisoners sent North, 1,017; total prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000; estimated loss of the enemy at least 10,000.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
JOHN A. LOGAN, Maj. Gen.

To Maj. Gen. W. F. SHERMAN, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

THE NEW YORK GOLD MARKET

How Boston is Filling her Quota.

RUMORED CABINET RESIGNATIONS.

General Sickles and a New Command.

NEW YORK, August 10.

Gold continues weak. The present military situation is construed favorable to the national cause at the gold room, and the tendency is to keep gold down. The price has fluctuated from 255 at opening to 254½, and again up to 255¾.

The *Post* contains a detailed account, showing how Boston has been engaged in importing men from Europe to go as substitutes and volunteers in the army. Three ship loads, it appears, have been brought over mostly from Germany, and the business has been kept much more secret than many of our most important army movements.

The *Commercial* says the Government has received important official news from Atlanta to-day. It also says private dispatches announce the resignation of Messrs. Seward, Blair and Welles.

Gen. Hooker and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox arrived here to-day.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says Secretary Stanton denies having tendered his resignation, and says he has no intention of doing so.

Gen. Sickles has been tendered the command of the Veteran Reserve Corps, but says he would rather command colored troops in the field.

The public debt up to August 9th outstanding with coin interest, $884,634,191; bearing lawful money interest, $424,841,562; on which interest has ceased, $667,170; bearing no interest, $522,806,911. Total, $1,832,649,835. Interest payable in coin, $53,106,667; interest in lawful money, $21,765,602.

From California.

THE REBELLION IN MEXICO.

Acapulco Invested by Alvarez.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.

It is reported that Acapulco is surrounded by the forces of Alvarez. General Uraga has declared for the Empire, but only a few hundred of his men have followed him. A large liberal force holds Colima. The blockade of Manzanilla is not enforced.

The Indian troubles in Utah are supposed to be at an end, Gen. Connor having sent troops. An emigrant reports the massacre of several hundred emigrants by the Snake Indians in Idaho. The story lacks confirmation.

The Attack on Mobile.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S SUCCESS.

Ft. Powell Evacuated and Blown up

SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

The Work Provisioned for Six Months.

ITS GARRISON 600 STRONG.

Our Flag Floating over the Ramparts

SHERIDAN'S PURSUIT OF THE RAIDERS

A Fight at Hand Near Winchester.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 10, 1864,
WASHINGTON, 10:30, P. M.

MAJ. GEN. DIX: The following report of the success of our operations at Mobile, extracted from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning, has just been received by this Department from Maj. Gen. Butler:

MOBILE, August 8, Friday night.

Lieut. Col. Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort yesterday, and to-day the enemy are shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails, and the people are satisfied with the conduct of Lieuts. Buchanan, Maury and Barnett, of the navy.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at 9:30 o'clock this morning by Col. Chas. Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months and with a garrison of 600 men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce with the sanction of Gen. Page, who inquired by signal what his purpose was, but received no answer. His attention was attracted by signal guns. Gen. Page repeatedly telegraphed, "hold on to your fort." The same night he visited Fort Gaines, and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet arranging terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders for Anderson upon his return not to surrender the fort, and relieved him of his command. Fort Morgan signalled this morning, but no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. Col. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Dispatches just received from General Sheridan report his forces moving against the enemy up the Shenandoah. At four P. M. they were skirmishing about ten miles from Winchester.

This morning General Grant reports the explosion of an ordnance boat yesterday, loaded with ammunition at City Point. No details have been received.

No operations before Atlanta of consequence are reported to-day. Portions of Stoneman's command are continuing to arrive, and the total loss will not exceed one thousand.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Navy Department to-night received a dispatch containing the following from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th:—A dispatch from Mobile, dated August 7th, two days later than our previous advices, states that the situation had not materially altered since the enemy's victory over our iron-clads on last Friday. The Navy Department received a telegram yesterday morning announcing that the Morgan, the only gunboat of our fleet which was not either sunk, beached or captured, has succeeded in getting over the bar and reaching Mobile.

From the Potomac Army.

Secretary Stanton Has Not Resigned.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday evening, reports that everything remained quiet there, with the exception of picket firing, which was kept up, but not so continuously as formerly.

As to the reported resignation of the Secretary of War, the *National Republican* says: Mr. Stanton denies this, and so does the President.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY

Progress of our Siege of Atlanta.

THE CITY UNCOMFORTABLY WARM.

General Geary within the City Limits

OUR ARMY SHIFTING TO THE RIGHT.

The Decisive Day at Hand.

ATLANTA TO BE ASSAULTED.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, August 2, 1864.

Since my letter of the 31st ult., nothing has occurred upon the line worthy of special record. The daily routine of shelling and exchanging picket shots continues, while new dispositions of troops are being made, and the army gradually shifting to the rebel left. The * * Corps is now the left of our army, the Army of the * * * the center, and the Army of the * * * the right. One division of the * * Corps is between * * and * * *. The enemy has very strong works in front of our whole line, and has erected new ones within the last three days. As our army shifted to the right, a corresponding movement was made by the enemy, who, fearing that we would strike the Macon Railroad, is heavily fortifying it from the city in the direction of Eastport, the junction of the Atlanta and West Point and the Atlanta and Macon lines. The main trunk is well protected by their works, but within shelling distance of our artillery, which seriously interrupts the running of trains. The right of Davis' division and the right of Howard are within two miles of the road and two and a half miles of the city. Our nearest approach to the city is in Geary's front, whose skirmishers are within the corporation limits, or one and a half miles from the city's centre. From Gen. Geary's headquarters, situate on a hill in the rear of his line, an excellent view of the city is obtained, notwithstanding the numerous patches of forest within which the rebel capital nestles. With the naked eye fifteen or twenty houses can be seen, not more than a mile from our skirmishers, many of them presenting a very fine appearance. They are surrounded by numerous forts, and can be easily reached by our batteries in Geary's front.

Yesterday a brisk artillery duel lasted nearly all the afternoon in front of the 20th, 4th and 14th Corps, the enemy throwing 64-pounders, and a few of smaller calibre. No casualties resulted as far as I can learn, although many were deposited in Wagner's, Bradley's and Wood's headquarters. One shell, a 64-pounder, passed clear through Wood's breastworks before exploding. To-day both armies have been very quiet, occasionally a shot being fired on the line. This unusual quietude looks like some new movement on the part of the enemy.

The rebel army is now so reduced that they cannot hold Atlanta and the railroad to Eastpoint, and spare troops to attack our flank. Hence they must either abandon their works on the railway, and by a sudden attack upon our left wing, drive it back and threaten our communications at Marietta, or desert the city and cover their only remaining line of retreat. That the former is hardly feasible is quite apparent, for Sherman could cut them off and annihilate them at one fell swoop.

McClellan Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1864.

The McClellan meeting to-night was the largest meeting ever held in this city. The number present is roughly estimated at sixty thousand. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

◆

A letter, dated Nashville, gives the following intelligence from Sherman:

I yesterday conversed with a rebel Colonel, captured on the 28th, and he informs me that Hood had had no communication with Lee since the 25th; the telegraph and railroads had been destroyed, and the rebels in Atlanta were compelled to stand alone. I am confident that the telegraph has not yet been repaired. Certain it is, the rebels at Richmond have no knowledge of the result of the battle of the 28th, and I presume they have no desire for information.

There is every reason to believe that a fortnight will not intervene till not only Atlanta, but nearly or quite all the remainder of Hood's army will be ours. I yesterday saw a letter from one who *knows*, who detailed the situation—which I cannot give, except in general terms—and who predicts that the general assault will come off soon.

Our army now is on the west of Atlanta, our left protecting our communications, two miles and a half north of the city, while our right is near East Point, completely commanding the railroad at that place.

Whenever Sherman thinks he can annihilate Hood, he will strike; but he has no notion of following him, if he can avoid it.

◆

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The London *Times*, of July 26th says: According to accounts from France, the Emperor Maximilian, on his arrival in the city of Mexico, *was assured by the United States government of its readiness to receive a minister from the new empire* of Mexico and to accredit one to the Emperor Maximilian. According to diplomatic usage it is the duty of the new sovereign to take the first step, and this will at once be adopted by the Emperor Maximilian.

City Intelligence.

Minersville Road Again.

This road seems to be in "hot water" nearly all the time. Between the people, councils, street committee, city solicitor, courts and the press, the directors will surely find Wylie street a "hard road to travel." Yesterday quite a scene occurred at the corner of Fifth and Wylie streets, which attracted a large crowd of spectators, and for a time the street was so completely blackaded by cars that a regiment of rebel raiders would have paused ere they attempted to force their way through. The first car was full of passengers, but refused to move an inch, until *all* had paid their dimes, which a number refused to do, tendering the driver only five cents. The driver swore he would not go on, the passengers declared they would only pay five cents, the rear cars could not get past, and the people who crowded around thought it was a "good thing." How the matter would have ended we know not, had not one gentleman, whose business was urgent, paid the driver the sum in dispute. It is said the company have a legal right to charge ten cents, having "snaked" a supplement to their charter through the Legislature to that effect. Who of our members voted for it?

Aquatics.

On Thursday, August 4th, a rowing regatta came off on Lake Mahopac, N. Y. As the contestants in the single scull and four-oared race were the same who will pull against Bash and his companions at Poughkeepsie, on the 16th, it may be interesting to give some particulars. The first was for single scull boats; distance, two miles; prize, $65. Three contestants entered, viz: Wm. Radford, who, it is said, is to be matched at some future day against Jimmy Hammil, John A. Bilgin and Dennis Leary, both of whom will row in the "George J. Brown" against the Pittsburgh boys. The scullers came home in the following order; Bradford, first; Bilgin, second; Leary, last.

The second and last race was four-oared boats, distance four miles, for a purse of one hundred and seventy-five dollars. The following shells, were entered and started: "Glyuna," rowed by J. E. Kuson (stroke), P. Lynch, W. Radford and William Burns; no coxswain; "Geo. J. Brown," rowed by Dennis Leary (stroke), John Biglin, James H. Biglin, and Bernard Biglin; no coxswain.

The party who pulled the "Brown" are the same who will row her at Poughkeepsie. The race was closely contested throughout, and was won by the "Glyuna" in 20 minutes and 40 seconds.

From the above it will be seen that the crew of the "Brown" have been recently beaten in a four-oared race, and two of them in a single scull, and if we are not sadly mistaken another and still worse defeat is in store for them on the 16th.

Bad State of Morals.

Mrs. Wilber had her husband brought before the Mayor yesterday, when she charged him with adultery and surety of the peace. It seems that Mrs. W. had just returned from Germany, whither she had gone to secure a fortune which she had inherited, when she found that her liege lord had, in her absence, become enamored of a Mrs. Newroad, with whom he was living on Water street. She proceeded to the house and demanded admittance, which was denied her, whereupon she burst open the door, and saw enough to confirm her worst suspicions. Here a scene ensued which we will not attempt to describe. Suffice it to say, Mrs. Newroad was made to realize the couplet:

"Earth knows no passion like love to hatred turned,
And h—ll no fury like a woman wronged."

The husband came in for a tongue lashing but beyond this nothing more transpired till Tuesday night, when, in revenge, he turned his wife out of doors and otherwise abused her. He was arrested and held to answer for surety of the peace. He will also be held to bail for adultery: Mrs. Newroad was also arrested and held to answer for a similar offence.

Chambersburg Sufferers.

The following subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers of the late raid at Chambersburg, had been received up to yesterday evening by the Treasurer, F. Sellers, Esq.:

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.	$300
Bryce, Richards & Co.	200
Joseph Horne	100
John Graham	50
Francis Sellers	50
R. C. Loomis	50
Haliman, Rahm & Co.	50
D. M. Book	20
J. D. Bernd	10
J. F. Ranhauser	10
	$840

We fear that to a certain degree our citizens are not giving this charity due consideration, and relief is urgently needed. The chief executive of the State has called the attention of the Legislature to the "houseless and ruined people of Chambersburg," and we trust that such of our citizens as have the means to spare will subscribe as promptly as possible, so as to enable the Treasurer to forward the money immediately.

Fayette Oil Company.

An oil company bearing the above title has been formed for the purpose of boring for oil in Fayette county. An election was held yesterday for officers, which resulted as follows: President, Gen. J. K. Moorhead. Secretary, Geo. T. Van Doren. Treasurer, James Gillespie. Directors: J. K. Moorhead, Jno. T. Childs, Wm. Phillips, I. Grier Sproul, James Robb, Joseph R. Hughes, J. C. Patterson.

We are not advised at what point in the county the company intend to operate; but there is oil in Fayette county, which will be discovered in due season.

Civil Engineering Academy.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Morley's Civil Engineering and Surveying Academy, which will be found in another column. The new academy will be under the management of Mr. Isaac Morley, an accomplished, practical engineer, and will open in the *Commercial* building, Fifth street, on the first of next month. Any of our readers wishing to study the science of engineering and surveying would do well to enter in Mr. Morley's class. They could not select a better preceptor, or one better fitted for the position.

At Poughkeepsie.

From the following dispatch, received by a gentleman in this city, it will be seen that our Pittsburgh oarsmen have arrived all snug at Poughkeepsie:

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 8th, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—The Twilight and crew arrived here safe this afternoon, after a pleasant trip. The boys are in excellent spirits. We shall go to work to-morrow, and will endeavor to give a good account of ourselves. Yours, H.

◆

New Military Company.—The members of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association are about to organize a military company under the State militia law. It will be independent of any of the ward or borough organizations. Already some forty members have enrolled their names, and the balance of those composing the Association are requested to be at the meeting on Saturday evening, and hand in their names. The gentlemen composing the Association are both able-bodied and patriotic, and are just the sort of material out of which good soldiers are made. Success attend their efforts.

◆

Two Wives.—Susan Hanlin appeared before the Mayor yesterday and charged her husband, William, with having two wives, in other words, with adultery. She swears that she was married to William in 1849 in the office of Alderman Morrow, and that on the 7th of the present month he took unto himself a second Mrs. Hanlin at the "Wm. Penn Hotel." The first Mrs. Hanlin being decidedly opposed to the teachings of Brigham Young, had a warrant issued, and should William fall into the hands of the police he will find that the way of the transgressor is hard.

◆

Travel to Sharpsburg.—Two enterprising lads have now a large covered skiff running on the canal from the Weigh Lock in Allegheny city to Sharpsburg, making three trips a day, carrying passengers at the same rate the street cars charge, and furnishing a delightful ride of about 45 minutes from Sharpsburg to Allegheny, thus avoiding the dust that has been so annoying for weeks past. It is the intention of the proprietors, A. W. Smith and Willie W. Nisbet to put on another large skiff and then run from Sharpsburg and Allegheny city regularly at intervals of two hours.

◆

Counterfeit Currency.—Yesterday morning a stranger stopping at Hare's Hotel kindly undertook to change a ten dollar bill for a gentleman who desired to have it broken. A few minutes afterwards it was discovered that ten of the fifty cents currency notes received in change for the bill were counterfeit. The accommodating money changer was, however, nowhere to be found, though the police are upon his track. There is good reason for supposing that the fellow has been engaged in the business extensively, and his arrest, therefore, is of prime importance. He is a stranger in the city, we believe; at least no one seems to be able to give much account of him.

◆

Juvenile Thief.—A colored boy, whose parents reside on Arthurs street, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing the till of a milkman during his brief absence waiting on a customer. The driver of a the wagon, after a long chase, arrested and took him to the Mayor's office, where it was ascertained that this was not his first offense of the kind. His name is Hill, and he is known to be a bad boy. He will probably be sent to the House of Refuge.

◆

Security and Economy.—Our new National Currency is safe and convenient, yet it is taken at par, only by the Life Insurance Companies. All kinds of goods, stocks and other investments costing two or three times the former compared with the high premium on gold. Is it not well to remember that the "Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company" issues *non-forfeiting* Policies at the same rates as when sold at par.

◆

The second great sale of lots at and excursion to Braddockfield comes off on Monday next, 15th inst. Free excursion trains leave both depots (Connellsville and Pennsylvania) same hour, 1 o'clock, returning at 6. Tickets free. For particulars see bills and plans at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,)............$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty............1 00

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

Aid for Chambersburg Sufferers.

Whilst money is being raised for the sufferers of Chambersburg, an appeal is made to the ladies of our city for donations of calicos, muslins, women and children's gowns, skirts, sacques, slippers, articles of underclothing, etc., as such articles are at the present time even more acceptable than money. Clothing which has been worn will be thankfully received, as it will be remembered that the sufferers by this calamity were not permitted to retain a single article of dress, save the scanty supply in which they were attired. Our merchants are requested to contribute piece goods, shoes for women and children, etc., or any article which can be applied to the clothing of the helpless ones.

Contributions to be left at the store of Eaton, Macrum & Co., 19 Fifth street, from whence they will be shipped at the earliest possible date. Mr. Bingham, of the Adams Express Company, has kindly consented to forward all contributions to the sufferers of Chambersburg free of charge.

◆

Emergency Men.—A company of emergency men from the vicinity of Dayton and Milton, Armstrong county, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and reported to Gen. Rowley for further orders, who referred them to Gen. Howe. He not being in, and having no instructions in the matter, Mr. Holdship telegraphed to Adjutant General Russell for instructions, and in the interim called on Mr. Weyman, who procured dinner at the Soldiers' Home for them. No dispatch arriving in the evening, Mr. Holdship generously provided for the entire company at the Red Lion Hotel. About 9½ P. M., a telegram was received from Adjutant General Russell, ordering transportation to be furnished the company to return home. The company desire to return their earnest thanks to the Subsistence Committee and Mr. Holdship for their generosity towards them.

◆

Grasshoppers.—These pests of the farmer are becoming very abundant in this city, and it is a question with us what they subsist on.

Direct Trade Between St. Louis and New York—Important Enterprise.

The St. Louis *Union* is informed that a large steamboat owner of Cincinnati has been canvassing a scheme for securing a direct and unbroken transit of freight between New York and St. Louis, *via* New Orleans, by means of a line of steamboats running from St. Louis to New Orleans, in connection with a line of ocean steamers running from New Orleans to New York. It is said that the gentleman is now in New York endeavoring to negotiate with Mr. Vanderbilt for the establishment of such a line to commence operations at an early day.

An enterprise of such manifest advantage and necessity, continues the *Union*, cannot remain long overlooked; and as it must be established, we desire that it shall be inaugurated by and for the benefit of our own citizens. If there are sufficient advantages in it to tempt Cincinnati capitalists, the same advantages should stimulate our own capitalists to embark in it. There is no class of men in the country more liberal, large-minded and enterprising than the steamboat owners of St. Louis, and there are few classes enjoying larger means. They have the boats already built to form our part of the proposed line, and there would seem to be nothing wanting but a negotiation with New York ship owners, for regular and systematic connections at New Orleans to secure the success of the scheme.

More about the English Railroad Murder

London correspondents say:

The great excitement of the railroad murder of Mr. Briggs has not abated. To-day's steamer will take another officer to New York with duplicate papers endorsed by Mr. Adams, the American Minister, for the arrest of Franz Muller, a German tailor, who appears to have been a quiet inoffensive fellow, but mad as a hatter about gold watches. His one life-dream was to have a gold watch to wear. He saved his earnings till he bought one, but was robbed of it and his only happiness some months ago. He could not live without a gold watch—he could not wait to earn one, so he waylayed an old bank clerk in a first class railway carriage, snatched away his watch, and in the scuffle murdered him. The broken watch-chain has been traced to him, and also the hat left in the railway carriage. He is believed to have left London in the New York packet Victoria, and officers have been sent by two steamers to await his arrival in New York.

Curiously enough the witness who goes out to identify Muller, and whose testimony will probably have the most to do with his conviction, is the jeweler to whom he sold the watch-chain, and whose surname is *Death*. This is an old English surname, and was once borne by a good family in Lincolnshire. While searching an old Parish Register in that county, a few days ago, I came across the name in curious combination with another. The record was the burial of a gentleman named "Welcome Death." The two families of Death and Welcome had intermarried, and in this instance the surname of the one had been adopted as the Christian name of the other.

◆

ORDERS have been received at the Philadelphia Navy-yard to get the frigate *New Ironsides* ready for sea with all possible dispatch, and the work upon her is going forward rapidly. A thorough examination of the frigate after she was put upon the dock showed that she had not sustained much damage. The new 11-inch guns intended for her have been received at the yard. It is expected that the vessel will be ready for sea in the course of a week or two. Her destination is not known.

◆

A man in New York has just killed his wife by striking her one hundred times with a broomstick.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 10.

Money market steady at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet and without decided change in price. Gold a shade higher, opening at 255, declining to 254½, advancing to 255½, declining to 254⅞, and closing at 255¼.

The steamer Scotia, for Liverpool, carried out $691,000 in specie.

Government Stocks steady.

Stocks dull and irregular:

N. W.	57½	Ch. & N.-W., pf'd.	91⅝
Chicago & Quincy	125¾	Mil. & P. Du C.	82
Fort Wayne	116¼	Quicksilver	79⅝
M. C.	138¾	Gold	255
Illinois Scrip	129½	Ohio & Miss. Cer.	51½
Michigan, gtd	142	Tennessee 6s	55
Cleveland	113⅞	Missouri 6s	68
Erie	115	1 Year Cer.	94⅞
N. Y. Central	131¼	5-20 Coupons	109¼
Hudson	134½	5-20s Registered	107¼
Reading	136⅝	6s '81 Coupons	106¼

Boston Copper Stocks.

NEW YORK, August 10.

Prices of Mining Stock bid in Boston to-day, were—

Copper Falls	33½
Quincy	96
Huron	31½
Isle Royale	29¾
Central	63
Franklin	74⅝
Hancock	13
Minnesota	82
Rockland	12½
Aztec	6⅛

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 10.

COTTON—Irregular, unsettled and rather easier at $1 74@1 75 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and western heavy and drooping at $9 75@9 85 for extra State; $10 30@10 55 for R. H. O., and $10 60@12 for trade brands, market closing with no buyers at the outside quotations.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 73½ for State and western; $1 54½@1 75 for western.

WHEAT—Opened rather more steady, but closed heavy and in favor of buyers at $2 18@$2 35 for Chicago Spring; $2 20@2 35 for Milwaukee Club; $2 45@2 46 for winter red western, and $2 35@2 40 for unseasoned winter red western.

CORN—Heavy and drooping at $1 52@1 53 for mixed western.

OATS—Dull at 99@$1 for western.

COFFEE—Dull and nominally unchanged.

SUGAR—Dull at 20 for Brazil and 20¼@20½ for Cuba.

MOLASSES—Dull at 85 for Muscovado.

PETROLEUM—Crude active at 53c; refined in bond scarce at 84@87c; refined free quoted at 85@89c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm.

PORK—Dull and without material change, at $35@36 for mess; $37 50 for new do; $35 25 for prime; $35 25 for prime mess; also, 1500 bbls new mess, August, buyers' option, at $38 50@39.

BEEF—Very dull.

CUT MEATS—Little firmer; 14@14¼c for Shoulders, and 17½c for Hams; also, 200 tierces sugar-cured bagged Hams at 24c.

LARD—Dull and without material change in prices, at 21¼@22½c, including 100 bbls at 27⅝c, which is an extreme price; also, 250 bbls for September, buyers' option, at 23½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady at 40@45c for Ohio, and 45@50c for State.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10

FLOUR—Dull; Superfine, $9 25@9 50; Extra, $10@10 50.

WHEAT—Dull; old, $2 59; new, $2 62@2 68; white, $2 75@2 90.

CORN—Dull; yellow, $1 75.

OATS—Steady; new, 85c; old, 90@92.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

PORK—Quiet; Mess $40@41.

LARD—Quiet at 22c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 76@1 78.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 49@50c; refined, in bond, 80@83c; do free, 85@90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.

FLOUR—Firm; Ohio Extra at $12 00@12 25.

WHEAT—Very dull; Kentucky White at $2 78.

CORN—Dull and drooping; White $1 77@1 78.

WHISKY—Dull and quiet at $1 79@1 80.

GROCERIES—Heavy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND—Hanging on the edge of my counter, a lady's PARASOL. The owner can have it by calling at the Boston Cracker Bakery, No. 61 Fourth street. [au11-3t] S. S. MARVIN.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING ACADEMY.—The undersigned proposes to open an ACADEMY, September 1st, 1864, in the upper room of the COMMERCIAL BUILDING, 76 Fifth street, for instructions in the following branches, viz: Civil Engineering, Theoretical and Practical; Land Surveying, Theoretical and Practical; Mathematics, together with those higher branches usually taught in our best Academies. For further particulars enquire of JAMES B. REED & CO., No. 68 Fifth street.
au11-1w ISAAC MORLEY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

Union County Nominations.

State Senator—Thos. J. Bigham.
Representatives—John P. Glass, R. A. Colville, Alfred Slack, Samuel Chadwick, George Y. McKee, Hans B. Herron.
Prothonotary—Jacob H. Walter.
County Commissioner—Archibald Pillow.
Coroner—Edward Clawson.
Director of Poor—R. H. Davis.

Governor Curtin's Message.

Governor Curtin, in his message to the Legislature, after reviewing the part taken by Pennsylvania in support of the National Government since the commencement of the rebellion, and reciting facts and circumstances relating to the recent invasion of the State, proceeds to the subject for the consideration of which he convened the Legislature—the defense of the State—by suggesting a modification of the new military law, which, for ordinary times, he thinks the best we have ever had, but not equal to existing extraordinary circumstances. He suggests that assessors make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; the officers of the militia to be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a board of three Major Generals, and that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have seen service and been honorably discharged; and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required. The Governor's recommendation for the appointment of the officers by the Executive, was prompted by the fact that angry dissentions and political jealousies too often divide military organizations in the election of officers.

The Governor also suggests that he be authorized to organize a special corps of militia, of fifteen regiments, to be composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and to be styled "Minute Men;" to be mustered into the State service for a period of three years; who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct; be clothed, armed and equipped at the expense of the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall be liable at all times to be called into immediate service for the defense of the State independent of the remainder of the militia.

The revenue and bounty bills, both having been found to be defective, are recommended to be immediately and carefully revised.

Immediately after the reading of the message, the Legislature proceeded to the work in hand. Notice of a bill for the organization of a State National Guard was given, and the matter referred to a special committee.

Internal Revenue Twenty-second District.

A few days since we published a statement of the amount of internal revenue paid by the Twenty-second District, embracing about two-thirds of the county of Allegheny. The grand total of the three classes for the fiscal year, ending June 30, was $1,903,243 29. This sum was collected under the old internal revenue law. Under the revised law, which went into effect July 1st, the collections will be largely increased. The increased tax on incomes, on distilled spirits, oil, etc., will greatly augment the amount of revenue from this district. Of the above amount, iron manufactures of all descriptions paid the sum of $233,577 74; tobacco and cigars, $331,040 63; glass manufactures, $105,951 87, oil, bonded, $157,957 78; coal oil, $190,121 73. These five leading sources pay more than one-half of the entire amount. Incomes pay very nearly $200,000 of the remainder. Coal yields a revenue of $40,910 68. Taking the census of 1860, which was compiled five years ago, the population of the Twenty-second District was about 120,000, which would give a fraction of over fifteen dollars *per capita* to the revenue of last year. But our population has largely increased since the last census was taken, and the foregoing would not be a fair estimate of the amount credited to each inhabitant.

Many persons, not only in our own city, but elsewhere, were astonished to learn that the leading source of revenue in this district was tobacco. Previous to the commencement of the rebellion, Pittsburgh, like other cities of the North, largely depended upon Baltimore, Richmond, and other Southern cities for their supply of fine manufactured tobacco. These markets having been cut off by the present hostilities, several enterprising tobacconists in this city commenced the manufacture of the article upon a large scale, and so successful have they been that Pittsburgh, measurably speaking, now supplants the Southern cities as the great tobacco mart. Tobacco, being one of the luxuries, paid under the old law a heavy duty, but under the revised law will pay a still heavier tax, so that the revenue from this source, already the largest in the district, will be greatly increased. The revenue from cigars last year was only $11,479 68. Under the operations of the new law, this sum will be quadrupled, at least.

The increase of duty under the revised law, on distilled spirits, tobacco and cigars, and other prominent articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and product will add largely to the internal revenue of the Government, and will serve to indicate the wealth and the increasing importance of our city.

Soldiers May Vote.

The question has been so decided in this State by at least one hundred thousand majority. The Democrats said not a single word in favor of the constitutional provision, but lacked the courage to openly oppose it. They wished to have it killed, but dared not to strike the blow. In some counties they did it, and succeeded in polling a majority against the soldier; but in the State at large, they kept silent. By so doing they sufficiently displayed the feeling of opposition to permitting soldiers to vote; and the fact that they did no worse, as a general thing, than to remain at home, will not go far to deceive the soldier. He knows that no real friend of his would remain at home, or be indifferent to such a question, and for all that will be gained by the Democrats of the State in dodging the question, they might as well have pursued the manly course of coming out openly against it.

By the course pursued by the Democratic party, the question has been made a political one; and the soldier will not be slow to perceive from what quarter the proposition to repeal the provision conferring the right to vote, will come.

General Intelligence.

A Wisconsin lieutenant in the Army writes "to eight young ladies, residing in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan," to caution them against answering advertisements under the head "Wanted, correspondence, for mutual cultivation." All answers to such invitations are laughed at and subjected to the jeers of officers and soldiers. He says: "I know of one young lady who is the laughing stock of a whole regiment, and many of them are or were friends and neighbors of hers, not two years ago. Her fair name and character are blighted, and one who has counted on her being something more than a friend to him in the future, has cast her aside, and her letters of truth to him, are unanswered, or returned unopened. Ladies, good bye. Learn from this to do better. Write to your own and tried soldier friends and relatives, and none other."

The *Journal of Commerce* declares that the only "great soldier" in the country is George B. McClellan. It is a pity he did not show his greatness by whipping the rebels while on the Peninsula.

The "Workingmen's United Political Association" of New York, have issued an address to their "fellow workingmen," in which they denounce "free speech" and "free manhood" as the direct causes of the war. In the address they do not use these terms, but include them under the convenient epithet, "Abolitionism." And so all the recent organizations of workingmen in the city of New York culminate in a grand political society to help the "peace-at-any-price party" along.

The "History of Publishers," on which the author-publisher, William Chambers, has been over two years engaged, will speedily appear in two octavo volumes profusely illustrated.

The Rochester *Union* says: "It is stated that the Clifton House, on the Canada side at Niagara Falls, has recently been purchased, together with the Zimmerman place, near by, by John T. Bush, late proprietor of the International, at the Falls. Mr. B. paid $50,000, Canada funds, for the property.

Launt Thompson's statue of Napoleon is nearly finished. It is slightly above life size, and represents Napoleon standing in his favorite posture, with his hands crossed behind his back, and wearing tights, top-boots, and a long surtout.

The statement is going the rounds abroad that Lord Palmerston in a recent debate grew angry, "threw a blue book across the table at Lord John Manners, and left the House in a huff."

Owing to the merciless and ill considered conduct of the Chicago police, which, we presume, is controlled by politicians who know little or nothing about police business, "the women of the town" who were driven out, to the number of about two hundred, held a meeting on the Lake shore near Adams street, Friday night, for consultation. The order of the Board of Police rendered it necessary for them to move, and many of the poor wretches had nothing wherewith to pay their passage from the city. Eighty of them left for Milwaukee. Thus a burden is imposed upon some other cities which properly and exclusively belongs to Chicago. The newspapers of that city have published the prostitute market with the same regularity that the Pittsburgh Commercial makes its quotations of the Iron market, and evidently for the same purpose—that of drawing customers to that particular city. Where is the Christian philanthropy of Chicago? Why did they not have a Magdalene Asylum in which the unfortunate women could have found shelter and opportunity for reflection? The Chicago police make very little by their descent on defenceless women, and its Christian people make still less by their non-interference in the matter.

The journeymen bakers of New York are striking for fewer hours as well as higher wages. They insist upon it that bread made at four o'clock P. M., is fresh enough for the table on the following morning, and that hence there is really no necessity for working at night. The bakers might have added, that if some people would but condescend to eat bread a few hours old, we should have fewer cases of dyspepsia among us.

There were 675 deaths in New York last week, an increase of 36 over the number of the previous week. The City Inspector of that city used to publish calculations on supposed increase of population to show that the number of deaths, although greater, were really less in proportion, and that being less the city was healthy, and that the city being healthy the filthy streets were not dirty.

German girls and women are gathering the crops in Wisconsin. Wages $2 a day.

As the harvest progresses in Wisconsin, recruiting grows brisker. The high bounties offered are inducing men to volunteer.

The number of gallons of water pumped by the different works in Philadelphia during the month of July was 976,896,310, being an average of about 31,512,784 per day.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, was 193.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* referring to the proposition to employ female conductors on the street cars in Chicago, says: "We are afraid this wouldn't answer here; we should have all the male passengers standing on the rear platform, so that other passengers could not get in or out. And how could anything in hoops circulate through a car containing fifty people, to collect the fares? It is out of the question." We do not think it would answer in Chicago either. Female conductors of the police might.

A great gathering of Spiritualists is now at Chicago holding a convention. The committee on National Affairs drew up a string of resolutions, in which it is set forth that in Abraham Lincoln's veins runs the blood of the common people, &c., and the assurance that the spirits are all right on the "goose question." Spiritual matters, it is said, will also engage the attention of the convention.

A lady in London recently recovered by law the value of a dress which she had damaged by the fresh paint on a shop-door, which she was entering. There was no written notice up that the paint was wet; the judge censured the defendant, who was bound to keep his shop so that no harm could come to his customers entering for a lawful purpose. The plea that the plaintiff's crinoline was exceedingly large was bad. If a tradesman wishes to protect himself particularly, he ought to put up a notice, "No ladies with large crinoline served in this shop."

The Washington *Chronicle*, in a report of a riot in that city on Sunday, says: "The fight arose between some boys and some horses, and originated at a stable." Whether the horses or the boys won the fight the *Chronicle* saith not. Several arrests were made but no horses are named in the list.

The Richmond *Enquirer* states "on the indisputable testimony of an eye-witness," that a tree twenty-two inches through and sixty-one inches in circumference, was actually cut through by the concentrated fire of Minnie balls from our troops at the battle of Spottsylvania. The tree fell, it asserts, inside the rebel breast works, where it was measured.

Personal.

Mr. Isaac Marks, of Chicago, was stabbed in the back by Mrs. Pollock, a widow who wanted him to marry her. Mrs. Pollock was arrested, and Mr. Marks lies in a very precarious condition.

Barclay Hoyt, living in Taylor township, Cambria county, caught a catamount in a trap a few days ago. Mr. Hoyt frequently missed chickens and turkeys in a manner he could by no means account for. So he resolved to follow the trail of feathers leading from his house; and having proceeded some distance, he found where a turkey had been buried. Having succeeded thus far, he set a trap near the place, and soon caught a catamount, measuring five feet in length, and heavy in proportion.

Hon. L. E. Chittenden, late Register of the Treasury, who has for some time past been dangerously ill at Washington with inflammation of the bowels, is fast becoming convalescent.

Judge Advocate Holt is in St. Louis examining into the alleged Northwestern Confederacy conspiracy, and the O. A. K.

John Van Buren and daughter are passing the summer at Cazenovia, in New York State.

The Davenport Brothers have gone to England under an engagement to Harry Palmer.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell writes to the London *Times* a story of a naval battle heard at Bantry Bay, on the coast of Ireland. There is a similar story from the French coast. Both probably thunder showers.

Archbishop McCloskey arrived in New York from Albany, on Sunday morning, and proceeded at once to the Palace in Madison Avenue, formerly occupied by the late Archbishop Hughes. The Archbishop elect, it is understood, will occupy himself entirely in making preparation for his installation, and will not appear in public until after that ceremony shall have taken place.

The following letter was received on Monday, in Philadelphia, from Camp Lincoln. It bears date August 5th, 1864, and was written by Mr. Jacob H. Yocum, Jr.:

Dear Sir: Since writing to you the last as regards our boys of the Philadelphia City Scouts, we have had the pleasure of capturing the notable rebel spy Stewart, brother of the General. Letters of importance, giving full descriptions of our forces, were found upon him. He was taken by Quartermaster Charles King, one of the Kensington boys, who took him while he was talking to some ladies in the parlor of Dr. Shorb, a notable Secessionist of Maryland. Our boys have scouted the district all around here, as far as the Potomac, and find the rebs all gone.

The Montreal *Gazette*, of Saturday, says: "The body of Mr. Henderson, of New York, the gentleman who was unfortunately killed at Beloeil Bridge, was recovered yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied at the time of the accident by a little boy, his son, who kept by his side until the train arrived at St. Hyacinthe, when he fell asleep. Mr. Henderson went on to the platform of the car, with some others, at the Richelieu crossing, and leaned over to see the place where the cars fell, and while doing so had his head severed from the body by coming in contact with one of the supporting rods of the bridge. The body fell into the river, and was carried downwards by the stream. The boy's grief on awaking to find his father missing, was past assuagement, till he was made to suppose that his parent had been left behind, and would follow in another train. The body was brought to Montreal last night, and a telegraph had been sent to the deceased's friends at New York. The incautious gratification of a curiosity to see the scene of the late railway disaster seems to have been the cause of the poor gentleman's death.

Extra Session of the Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, August 9, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session, for the purpose of taking some action for the defense of the State. From the commencement of the present rebellion, Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government. Lying as her southern counties do, in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defense. In so doing, she would have failed in her duty to the whole country. Not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary, would have to a large extent diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government, and made herself to some extent, responsible for any failure and shortcomings that may have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, this State has steadily devoted her men to the general service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three months men and the Reserve corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national force, as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. They were invaded in 1862, when a Union army much superior to any force of the rebels, (and on which they had of course a right to rely,) was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government?

It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national force, it has only been against the common enemy. It has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants. Nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law-abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection. Yet when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenceless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered houseless. And these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger, were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States engaged in a common effort to preserve their government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow citizens, wherever resident within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present rebellion was in such jealousies encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians. The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our union and our peace, and should be treated as such. Common feelings—common sympathies—are the necessary foundations of a common free government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States, as an assault upon themselves, and we give to them all that hearty good will, the expression of which is sometimes more important under the infliction of calamity than mere material aid.

It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the rebel army up the Shenandoah Valley on the third day of July last—to the defeat of General Wallace on the Monocacy, their approach to and the threatening of the Capital, or to their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on the border. These events have passed into history and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

At that time, a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States and "to serve for one hundred days in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland and at Washington and its vicinity." Notwithstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized and a battalion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department, as the proposition did not meet their approbation, it was rejected and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity.

No part of the rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned, and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies, and, of course, not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the newspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac and was retiring up the valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced, and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the rebel brigades of Johnson and McCausland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring Ford. They commenced crossing at 10 o'clock, a. m., and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but forty-five men picketed in that direction, under the command of Lieutenant M'Lean, U. S. A., and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west, by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to General Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at three o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, the 30th.

The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Williamsport—part of the command advanced on Hagerstown—the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Sheppardstown, and moved towards Leitersburg. Gen. Averill, who commanded a force reduced to about 2,000 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by M'Causland and Johnston, who also threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Sheppardstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

Gen. Averill, it is understood, was under the orders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by Gen. Couch as was possible, of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear. Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 45 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all, less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry had, under orders from Washington, (as I am unofficially informed,) joined General Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until day light, by the small force under General Couch, during which time the Government stores were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnson and M'Causland. At 7 o'clock A. M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeny, entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gilmore. The main force was in line of battle—a demand was made for $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No offer of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with General Couch's small force, to defend it. General Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town. Gen. Averill's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him. In the meantime, the small force of Gen. Couch held the enemy at bay. General Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at McConnellsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Hancock and across the Potomac.

I commend the houseless and ruined people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pittsburgh, and I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the fifth day of this month a large rebel army was in Maryland and at various points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State I deemed it my duty on that day to call for Thirty Thousand Volunteer Militia, for domestic protection. They will be armed, transported and supplied by the United States, but as no provision is made for their payment, it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Feeling it to be the duty of the general government to afford full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defence of the line of the Potomac, I united with Governor Bradford in the following letter to the President, dated July 21st, A. D. 1864.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, July 21, 1864.

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States—

SIR: The repeated raids across the Potomac river made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future, are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in this sectional aspect of the case, but in its national relations, the security of this border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the National force with an especial view to its defense. The Potomac river can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all.

We ask the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several States on the call last made, and be armed, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware that as a general rule well founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defense, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance.

Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion the importance of a special defense of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, was authorized by it to raise three regiments with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river. These regiments were raised, but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford at present no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service.

The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision has now become so obvious that we would, with great respect, but most earnestly urge upon Your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be,
with great respect,
your obedient servants,
(Signed) A. W. BRADFORD,
A. G. CURTIN,

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1st, A. D., 1864, is the only reply received by me up to this time:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21st, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defense, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted.

In this connection please see the act of Congress, approved February 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

MEM.—*Similar letter sent His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, this date.*

How the reason given for the refusal to act on this proposition, can be made consistent with the enlistment of men for one hundred days, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland and at Washington and vicinity, it is hard to perceive.

On the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following communication dated 23d July, 1864, was made by Major General Couch to the Secretary of War: (Copy.)

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURG, PA., July 22, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR:—During the recent raid into Maryland, the citizens of Chambersburg turned out with a determination to stand by the few soldiers present, and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it. Five hundred citizens of York, irrespective of party, volunteered, were armed, and went down to the Northern Central Railroad to guard the bridges or hold their town. This is stated in order to show you that the "border citizens" are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves against an ordinary raiding party. Enclosed, I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with his endorsement on the subject, of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed. If 10,000 men can thus be organized, its existence would be a protection and give confidence.

I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military measure, think it will be of essential service to the General Government, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted.

It is believed that the new militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrollment will probably be made.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) D. N. COUCH,
Major General Comd'g Dept.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURG, August 4, 1864.

A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin.
JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

On the same day I approved in writing of the proposition, and expressed my opinion that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session on the 23d of August. I am furnished with an official copy of the following reply, dated August 1, 1864, to the proposition of Gen. Couch.

(Copy.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

Major General D. N. Couch, Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a "Special Corps" of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, who cannot sanction the issue of the clothing in question.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Aug. 6th, 1864.

A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin.
JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In each of the three years, 1862, 1863 and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defense of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization, we have been obliged to rely exclusively on the volunteer militia, and with few exceptions to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill passed at the last session is I think for ordinary times the best militia law we have ever had; but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modifications. I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation, approved by him, of a board of examination, composed of three Major Generals for each division, of whom the Major General of the division shall be one, the other two to be designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required. The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissensions, and, too often, political jealousies which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and to secure the services of the most deserving and competent men.

The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority, and appointments of meritorious privates has produced harmony and stimulated to faithfulness. In the enlistments of new organizations the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy. I also recommend that the Governor, be authorized to form (either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient) a special corps of militia to consist in due proportion of cavalry, artillery and infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled "Minute Men," who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years—who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defense of the State independently of the remainder of the militia.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border.

A body of men so organized, will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. The expenses of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four-gun batteries of field artillery with all the modern improvements.

The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defense. Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State.

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and any smaller force would be inadequate. The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give to the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, loose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the national Government, when it became necessary to call it into the field. When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased by draft made from our enrolled and classified citizens.

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration. Of the purpose of providing for the effectual defense of the State, I of course cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient, and economical, than the one which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to co-operate heartily in carrying it into effect.

In accordance with the act of May 4, 1864, I have appointed for the Eastern armies Col. F. Jordan as agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the Southwestern armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlin as agent at Nashville. These agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania volunteers or their legal representatives in the State and National Governments. Volunteers having claims on either of these governments, can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be rescued from the extortions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts and even necessaries, I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end.

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people when the well-being of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message of 30th April last, I stated the circumstances attending the advance by banks and other corporations, of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence the Legislature passed the act of 4th of May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation.

The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to reimburse the funds so advanced, without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the moneys in the Treasury.

As the ommission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The Revenue Bill passed at the last session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The Bounty Bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it.

As the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance, I commend them to your earnest and exclusive attention.

A. G. CURTIN.

Treatment of Federal Officers in Charleston.

The Federal officers who have just been released from Charleston are in excellent physical condition. They have evidently not been starved of late; and there are in their faces no greater indications of exhaustion than are to be observed among our officers recently from the front.

The officers are not only in good health, but cheerful, and in regard to the military situation are full of confidence. They are not impressed with the strength of the rebellion; they do not believe the rebels will triumph, or even that they can long continue their opposition upon the present scale; but, on the contrary, that our prospects, as compared with them, were never better.

The determination of these officers to see the successful termination of the war, has been increased by their imprisonment, and they will exert the best influence upon all with whom they may meet.

The officers give some interesting facts, not contained in the *Evening Post* of yesterday, concerning the treatment extended to them in Charleston. In reference to their imprisonment in other parts of the South, they speak of the two months spent in Charleston as so much time passed in recruiting their health before coming North.

This was explained, not alone by the favor of the rebel authorities, which, however, was more marked than at any other period of their captivity, but by the kindness of some of the people of Charleston. In the language of one of the officers, these persons were ready to give them "everything they had, and refused to take any compensation."

Of course the officers are unwilling to say anything which will expose the persons who befriended them to unpleasant consequences; but they assert with one accord that the manifestations, not only of good feeling towards them, but of preference for the Union over the rebel government, were many and unmistakable.

It was partly through the favor of these persons, conferred in modes not to be made public, that the Charleston captivity of the officers was made not alone tolerable, but in most respects comfortable. The authorities showed them much consideration.

It is a remarkable fact that money was freely lent these officers by direction of the Provost Marshal, who took their receipts, relying on their honor for the payment; while checks drawn on houses in northern cities, New York among the number, were accepted in payment of the loan, and these checks were regarded as the equivalent of the money.

The rate charged by the rebel officers in such transactions was one dollar in gold for fourteen dollars in Confederate bills. How the rebels are to get back the money so invested does not appear.

The temper of the authorities, the feeling of the people, and the necessities of the rebel government indicate to the officers that the war, if the North is firm, will not be of long duration. That the sentiment for peace is extending; that Union feeling still exists everywhere, and quite as much in Charleston as elsewhere, and not the less on account of the shelling that city has received, the officers assert from facts within their own knowledge. They have, notwithstanding the guards, had a good opportunity of judging of the matters of which they speak.

England, France and the United States

LORD PALMERSTON'S PARLIAMENTARY DECLARATION AGAINST IT.

In the House of Commons on the 25th of July Mr. Lindsay, before putting the question of which he had given notice, said he had desired to have made a statement, containing some important facts bearing upon the American war and tending to show how futile was the attempt to restore the Union and to coerce the South; but as he had no opportunity now of doing so, he begged simply to ask the First Lord of the Treasury if, considering the great sacrifice of life and property occasioned by the war still raging between the United States of America and the Confederate States; and considering the loss the people of this country have suffered by the war, it was the intention of her Majesty's government, in concert with the other Powers of Europe, to use their endeavors to bring about a suspension of hostilities.

Lord Palmerston—I can assure my honorable friend that her Majesty's government deeply lament the great sacrifice of life and property in America, and the distress which that war has produced in this country. But we have not thought *that in the present state of things* there was any advantage to be gained by entering into concert with any other Powers for the purpose of proposing or offering mediation, or of negotiating with the government of the United States or of the Confederate States to bring about a termination of this unhappy war. (Hear hear.)

FRENCH REPORTS OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE UNION CAUSE.

PARIS, July 26.

[Correspondence of the London Standard.]

There is a complete panic among the Federal residents here, owing to the *Arabia's* telegrams. The fact that no news whatever has been received respecting Grant for the last four mails is construed as a sign that some serious disaster has befallen his army. *The French Government is said to have received dispatches representing the Northern cause as on the eve of a collapse.* What is peculiarly amusing, under the circumstances, is to find the *Temps* and the *Opinion Nationale* describing the invasion of Maryland as a mere raid of marauders. The proclamation of the Mayor of Baltimore, the account of Wallace's defeat, and others of the most important features of the Confederate successes, are carefully suppressed by these honest "news" papers.

The Ultimatum of the South.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle* relates that Mr. Holcombe, one of the Niagara Falls bogus rebel Commissioners, in a conversation with a leading clergyman of Grand Rapids who used to be in college with him, expressed himself as follows, showing conclusively that he occupies the same position that Jeff. Davis does:—"Holcombe positively asserted that the South did not want peace, and would not listen to the faintest intimation of peace, except upon terms recognizing their absolute independence and sovereignty, with all the territory they originally claimed. He said the rebels could and would fight twenty years longer before accepting any other or less terms than these. He averred the Southern people were not fighting for slavery, and cared nothing about it; that they would relinquish it in a moment if so doing would advance their cause; that what they were fighting for was independence and separate sovereignty, pure and simple, and this they would have, or else they must be exterminated.

"Our friend questioned him closely and repeatedly if there was not some possible way to bring about a peace; and he was always answered that there could be no peace upon the basis of any reconstruction of the Union—that was altogether out of the question. Whatever might be said or had been said for political effect, the Southern States would never again unite with the Northern States on any terms. The rebels had announced, in the beginning, that the separation was final, and they meant precisely what they said, and would either die or carry this point.

"Mr. Holcombe was at great pains to create the distinct impression that slavery was not the cause or object of the war, but only the convenient pretext for getting up a revolt; that the real cause and object was independence and a separate nationality, and nothing else; and that no peace, or truce, or compromise was possible that did not grant the rebels independence and a separate sovereignty; and that, whatever political management could do in the North to embarrass the Government was fostered and encouraged by the rebel leaders because it aided them more or less in obtaining their ultimate object, separation and independence."

John Mitchell, a colored man, died in Mount Joy last week, aged 103 years. During his lifetime he frequently said that he had been a servant of General Washington.

THE CROPS.

The Crops in Minnesota—General Result of the Recent Rains—The Crops in Washington County—The Crops in Missouri—The Crops in Wisconsin.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, says: The news from harvest is encouraging. The yield of small grain in nearly an average crop, while corn never looked better.

We gather from our exchanges East and West that the recent rains brought great relief to the agricultural districts; and where a few weeks ago there was much despondency, in consequence of the drought, now comes the most cheering reports. In those regions the corn crops now promise a large yield, and the pasturage will soon be good again. The potato crop also bids fair to be abundant. The wheat crop in quality is excellent, but in quantity will hardly reach a full average. The fruit is also very abundant. Every farmer should sow a plenty of turnip seed.

A correspondent of the Washington county *Republican* says of the crops in that county: Wheat has been over an average crop, having escaped, so far as we can learn, the ravages of the weavil, which, in former years, made such havoc with the smooth varieties of this grain. The grass in new meadows has been of excellent quality and pretty large quantity. In old meadows the yield has been rather light, but the whole crop has been secured without the slightest injury from rains, and a very satisfactory report can be made of that important staple. Corn in low, rich soil will yield a fair crop, but on the uplands, I fear, it is beyond redemption. The drought of the last four weeks has been disastrous to upland corn and potatoes generally. Sorghum may be saved by timely rains, as it has a good start and is generally clear of weeds. There will be a fair crop of apples; but the intense cold of last winter made a clean sweep of peaches.

The crops generally in Piatt county, Missouri, have suffered from the drought. The fall wheat, though not thick on the ground, is of superior quality, and will average about half a crop. The spring wheat and oats are excellent better than for years previous. The hay crop, not heavy, but very good. Early and late potatoes a failure.

The farmers in the region of Warsaw, Hancock county, Mo., are being cursed by the ravages of a new potato bug, or worm, which is making extensive ravages with the potato vines. It is a new depredator, and whence they come, is not known.

In Boone County, Mo., greater portion of the wheat is now harvested, and in stack. The crop runs from nothing up to twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats have turned out a good crop. Corn is very luxuriant, and will undoubtedly turn out a good crop.

The Fon du Lac *Republican* says: Winter wheat is all harvested and secured. The yield will average 25 bushels an acre. Corn is doing splendidly—which cannot be said for spring wheat and oats. The chinch bug is making terrible ravages in this country, especially in late sown grain. Early pieces are pretty much out of danger, but the final result will certainly fall short one-third of a crop.

Gen. Grant in Maryland.

The Lieutenant-General paid a visit to Gen. Hunter near Monocacy, Md., a few days since, when he put things in train for a different state of things on the border. While there he performed the feat of cutting red tape. The circumstances were these: Some months ago the Nineteenth New York, then in a distant field of operations, re-enlisted as veteran recruits, but were not able then to take their furlough, on account of a press of business. Yesterday the regiment departed for home on furlough. But twenty-two of the men for some trivial offence, were, as a punishment, not allowed to go, and were put into other regiments to serve until the regiment returned, and were still held as veteran recruits. These twenty-two men, being at Monocacy, one of them waited on Gen. Grant.

"A private soldier, grim and travel-stained, bearing in his every feature a trace of long and hard service in the field, the Lieutenant-General listened attentively while he told his fate and pleaded for himself and companions. A few questions put and answered, and Grant was satisfied that injustice had been done them, and on the spot he wrote a telegram to the proper officer, then at Harper's Ferry, instructing him to furlough the men immediately, and the consequence is they leave home to-night, with a consciousness that the Commander-in-Chief of our armies metes out equal and exact justice to all.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.—Captain Charles E. Robinson, for some time past acting in the capacity of Commissary of Subsistence of volunteers in Harrisburg, was recently tried by court martial, found guilty of dishonest practices and conduct unbecoming an officer, and dismissed the service of the United States with forfeiture of his pay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—A situation as BOOK-KEEPER or BUSINESS CLERK. Has finished a course at the Merchants' College. Address No. 26 Penn street, Pittsburgh. au11-3t

EUREKA LUBRICATING OILS—Warranted superior to Lard, at half the price. Manufactured by PENNOCK, BALL & CO., No. 31 Market st., cor. Second. au11-1m

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS.
No. 64 Fourth street.
au11

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING AND HATS
AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, will be sold at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, a consignment of new Clothing and Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., comprising Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Balmoral Boots, Shoes and Slippers; Men's Boots, sewed army Brogans, Lace Shoes, Congress Gaiters, calf and patent leather Oxford Ties, Slippers, &c.; Boys' and Youth's Balmorals, Brogans, &c.

Also, Men's, Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps, Summer Clothing, &c.

T. A. McCLELLAND,
au11 Auctioneer.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN & GETTY'S,
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " " 9 "
10 " Pure Brandy.
50 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madeira Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
15 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.
THE FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY,
WILL PAY THE
HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTY IN CASH.

for recruits to fill the quota of the Ward. All who desire to enlist and receive the Highest Local, together with the Government Bounty, are invited to call at the office of the Enlisting Committee, No. 56 FEDERAL ST., opposite the Provost Marshal's office.

Recruits can have the selection of any organization they may prefer.

☞ Bounty paid as soon as mustered in. By order of the Committee. au8:1w

THE BOROUGH OF
ROCHESTER

Is paying $300 cash in hand to recruits, for one year's service: the Government will pay $100 in addition, which makes the large sum of $400.

If you have concluded to enlist, you may as well have the largest bounty now offered anywhere, and you may obtain it by calling at the store of
S. J. CROSS, or
JOHN CONWAY,
au6-tf Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

$400.
ONE YEAR MEN.
NEW ORGANIZATION!

Local Bounty............................$300
National Bounty............................100

R. BIDDLE YOUNG, Recruiting Officer,
au4-tf No. 126 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

THE DRAFT.—The THIRD WARD, Pittsburgh, will pay a CASH BOUNTY TO ALL VOLUNTEERS mustered into the U. S. service and credited upon the quota of the Ward.

Volunteers will please call at No. 89 GRANT street, opposite the Court House, where the Recruiting Committee will be found at all reasonable hours.

Volunteer and escape the pending draft.
THOMAS A. PENDER,
JOHN A. STRAIN,
jy30 Recruiting Committee.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY Co. Pa.
Pittsburgh, August 2d, 1864.

TO COAL DEALERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 10th inst., inclusive, for supplying the Court House and Jail with from 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of good merchantable coal, free from slack and dirt, to be delivered daily in such quantities as may be required at the entrance, on Fifth and Ross streets. By direction of the County Commissioners.
au2-1w HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

FOR SALE.—The entire stock and fixtures of a well established
TRIMMING AND NOTION STORE,

Is offered for sale on good terms. Location is splend'd. All questions answered satisfactorily, and full particulars given by addressing
LOCK BOX 72,
jy27:2w Allegheny city Postoffice.

LANAHAN HOUSE,
872 and 874 Penn street.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, Proprietor.
☞ ALE on draught EIGHT YEARS OLD.
au6-tf

BLACKBERRY WINE.—We have a pure article, FOUR YEARS OLD, made with great care, of the ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY, for medicinal purposes. It is invaluable for the soldier, and ought to be kept on hand in every family.
J. KNOX,
au9:1w No. 29 Fifth street.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.—Notice is hereby given to persons holding Bonds, Warrants or any claims whatever against the Borough of Manchester, due on or before the 1st day of April, 1864, to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, on or before the 20th instant, as the interest on said claims will cease after that date.
au8:tf THOS. B. UPDIKE, Treas.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

300 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.
Received and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
au10-3t No. 121 Second street.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Wounded and left on the field, Orderly Sergeant WILLIAM C. DITHRIDGE, Co. A, 5th regiment, Excelsior Brigade."—*Report after the Bull Run battle, August 29th, 1862.*

In how few words, and so lightly glided over by the general reader, are announcements which carry agony unutterable, desolation and woe, into human hearts, into riven households.

The brief record of W. C. Dithridge's boyhood was not yet accomplished, when the nation, startled like a lioness aroused from her lair, by the seething tones of wild Disunion's re-echoing cry, when he, in the first limpid outgushings of a pure patriotic ardor, pure as ever glowed within a human breast, untarnished by a thought of rank, or place or power, halted not, quailed not; responded to his country's call; forsook his books, his studies, his classmates*, his home, and enrolled himself with that youthful band, of whom so large a number have sealed their devotion with their heart's blood!—the United States Zouave Cadets, Captain Glass, Pittsburgh, Penna. But why recount their deeds, or record their heroism; for is it not the property of their country's history?

From his cherished companions we will glean how buoyant-hearted boyhood sustained the ordeal of the temptations, privations and duties of the soldier's life; how rapidly laughter-loving, frolicksome youth was transformed into the emphasis, the calm, self-poised reliance, the unflinching resolve of manhood's prime: "Through all the changes of place or society to which we were subject, in camp or in the field, he ever remained the same loved boy as at home;" "Bravest amid the brave, whether in battle, bivouac or on picket, all strove to be near him; he seemed to imbue with the inspiration of his own noble, dauntless spirit, every one with whom he came in contact, and each one felt himself safer in being near him;" "Uniting to a courtesy of demeanor a kindness of action, which, ignoring alike self-interest and self-ease—an unvarying solicitude to oblige in whatever was fit, becoming and right, and having its promptings in the kindliest benevolences of which the human heart is susceptible, manifested itself in an unaffected and *naive* grace so charming as to elicit the heartfelt sympathy and esteem of his compeers. Endowed with a high toned sensitive delicacy and purity of feeling, which, with an unutterable loathing, revolted against obscenity and profanity. With a detestation merging into abhorrence, despising meanness and dishonor in all its phases, sinuosities and ramifications. This, in unison with a strength of will, a firmness of purpose, shielded him from those contaminating influences which may have beset his pathway. Exhibiting a conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties—a fidelity so unswerving—that upon occasions when orders were received for a reliable sergeant to be placed upon posts of responsibility, he was universally chosen. His conduct in battle, in time of danger so imminent as to make manhood's stoutest heart quail, was distinguished by a coolness, an intrepidity, a self-reliance, such as to elicit the wonder of his superior officers that a mere youth should in so eminent a degree exhibit such qualities. His acts were the exponents of his sympathies—loving, earnest, true. Such were the results—whence the cause? An unswerving faith in the realities of divine revelation—an abiding consciousness of an omnipresent Power, inspiring, guiding, controlling; the still small voice which fruitfully as the hidden germ expands, had been silently, unostentatiously making its ineffaceable impress. And who shall say that a human affection in a remoter degree had not exercised its promptings, its influences? For quoting again from one of his life-companions: "The ruling passion of his nature was his love for his mother; her letters he read dozens of times over, many times shedding tears over them. Before retiring to rest, reading a chapter in the Bible, and not unfrequently the midnight hour still found him so engaged, and often wishing he knew more about religion. He loved his Bible more than any one in his company, and always kept it about his person." And who may conceive the revealings made to the prayerful yearnings of that young, faithful heart pent up there? No means of grace, no counseling ministry to aid, revivify; but as he still lingered over the pages of the book he loved so well, by the sheeted tent's flickering fire, as the midnight sentinel's "All's well" resounded on the ear, who shall pierce the overshadowings of the glorious prescience vouchsafed to that waiting soul?—an earnest, pure-hearted youth, who amid the tumult of camps maintained his integrity, and had not forgotten his God!

But onward rolled the crimson tide of war. The various battles in which his regiment was engaged attested his heroic devotion. But the eventful day drew near—the day which stilled the hopes and aspirations of so many bright young lives—which crushed asunder the realizations of such hosts of noblest manhood. Previous to the engagement of August 26, 1862 at Bristow Station, he had experienced a renewal of an acute disease contracted in the service. Entreaties, however, were vainly used to dissuade him from going into action. But whatever may have been his antecedent sufferings, no sooner had the storm, the whirlwind of battle set in, than the exaltation of his spirit overcame all else; and the self-possessed, heroic daring exhibited by him on that occasion will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. On the ever memorable Bull Run battle, on the 29th of the same month, though well nigh prostrated from disease, increased undoubtedly by the severe marching accomplished, the Will and the Inspiration which flings aside physical disability again triumphed, and the shock of battle again found him at his post, participating in the untold horrors of that disastrous day, cheering his company by his words of encouragement, inspiring them by his heroism, till the order for a retreat was received. None saw him fall, but a member of the artillery which covered the retreat reported that he saw him "leaning against a tree wounded."

Can this nation ever forget the electric thrillings of horror which heaved and throbbed as one mighty pulsation of the blood, which in heavy jerks rebounded, and froze around its mighty heart; as the tidings came that our wounded had been left on the battle-field beneath a scorching September sun, their parched lips unmoistened—untended and alone to die! The dead—eight long days unburied e'er permission was accorded our troops to perform these last sad rites.

Still how yearningly would stricken affection cling to the hope, against hope, that there might yet be a possibility of his being living, clutched within the vengeful Southron's fangs, despite the knowledge of his determination never to be taken alive, and that though his body should be maimed, disfigured, still enough might be left to embody his nobler soul! But sadly as the weary weeks lengthened into months, as the agony-fraught months hastened onward to complete the circling year; and as the pangful year verged onward to its second completion, how have the throes of hope deferred seared and lacerated affection's bleeding wounds?

And alas! hope's shadowy picturings are yet unfulfilled, and recent developments, ascertained by inquiries instituted through the kindly courtesy of the late so greatly lamented Col. Moody, indicate that where he "leaned against a tree wounded," upon the earth hallowed by his life's blood, his head resting upon his arm, there he breathed his young life away. Youth's blissful anticipations, with all her opening promise fair, untrophied and unknown, ending in "wounded and left on the field." There let him rest; no holier spot can consecrated earth award. Recognized in past by the rich luxuriance of the surpassingly beautiful heavy masses of curling black hair, which clustered around his broad and massive brow, and fell upon his shoulders; partly by a portion of a letter, bearing his name, which had been dropped, or thrown away by the fiend marauders who had desecrated his so tenderly loved, though unshrouded, uncoffined body, by robbery, partially denuding, and purloining articles which would have established his identity beyond doubt.

Farther than this of the young hero's fate will probably ever be shrouded in mystery, or save as the tortured imagination, with a vividness of anguished pathos surpassing even reality, depicts him pinioned to the earth by the congealing blood which had flowed from his wounds. Sternly, the brave young heart struggles to repress the rising sigh, the coming groan, the vain regret. He invokes to his aid his convictions of duty, patriotism. But time wears on; that awful night of "wounded and left on the field" hath passed away, and the blazing rays of a noon-tide August sun have poured athwart his quivering frame; his agony increases; the anguish of undressed wounds; the gnawings of hunger; thirst; the intolerable agony of that scorching, seething blistering thrust. Still the brave young patriot stifles his moans; black night again o'erhangs the horrid scenes. But his companions, why have they not borne him from the field? Will they leave him to perish there? He who was ever ready to aid them in every emergency?—he who never shrank from duty?

Then how pants his fainting spirit for the ministrations of affection. With what anguished throes looms up to his view *home*, with all its familiar minutia of detail, the halo of love encircling him there. How agonizingly yearn the holiest affections of his nature for her—his mother, who, had she but known of his condition, would have encountered dangers, would have surmounted obstacles the bravest had deemed insurmountable, would have rushed through the fiery blast to his aid.

But it is to the Most High alone to whom he can now look for succor. And shall the Great Jehovah, whose written word he had had so diligently studied, who with a will so unflinching had nerved himself against the sins of camp life, shall He, in this the extremity of his mortal agony, desert him? Ah no! for though the scorched tongue were too paralyzed to utter the aspirations emanating to the throne on high, and the unmoistened lips refused to syllable the passages of prayerful hope so deeply impressed upon that faithful heart, the unuttered breathings wafted to the footstool of Omnipotence, a holy calm suffuses his soul. The overshadowing gloom of the dark valley of death is dispelled by the glory radiating from the Savior's presence, and as the parting spirit lingers wearily in the shadow of the portals of the great White Throne, 'mid angel harps, mingling with the voices of the one hundred and forty-four thousand who had washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb, is triumphantly borne amidst the Redeemed at God's right hand to his "refuge in the Savior's bosom."

His anticipated rest as expressed in a letter home a short time previous to his last battle, thus: "I hope to see you again, if not I trust I shall find a refuge in my Savior's bosom."

And though the shadows of scarce twenty years had wreathed his brow, shall any aver that his life's mission had been unfulfilled?

* * * *

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*Two others from the same class accompanied him; one was wounded at the first battle at Bristow Station, disabled for future service, and discharged—may his spared life amply redeem the bright promise of his earlier career; the other, First Lieutenant Chas. B. Preston, acting Captain, at the battle of Wapping Heights was mortally wounded, while in advance of his company, and gallantly cheering them up the precipitous heights. The telegram announcing his death bore the following comprehensive testimony to the brilliancy of his career: "He died as he lived, a hero."

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ap22 Nos 130 and 132 Second street.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the Notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent. which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
And all respectable Banks and Bankers
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
au1-2w-2tw

DENTISTRY.

WHY SUFFER
Pain in the Extraction of Your Teeth,
when you can have them
EXTRACTED WITHOUT ANY
AT THE
Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,
by a perfectly safe and pleasant process?

Call and examine those beautiful specimens of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.
Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver in proportionate rates.
Old Gold Plates purchased at their full value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist
mh8 278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRED AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty Street,
OPEN EVERY NIGHT. OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OVER FIFTY PERFORMERS.
TWO GRAND BALLETS,
By over Twenty Beautiful Ladies.
THIS EVENING,
And every evening during the week.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
JOHNNY WILD,
JOSH HART,
LARRY TOOLEY,
DALAHANTY & WARD,
and
TOM WILSON,
In new Nigger Acts. au9

WANTED.

WANTED—
By a first class Gardener, (Scotch,)
A SITUATION AS GARDENER.
Has had large experience in all the various branches; is a good Landscape Gardener. Has had some of the best places about Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Address B. C. H., care of Mr. Knox, Seed Store, 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. au10-2t

MEN WANTED for the 4TH PA. CAVALRY, one of the best regiments now in the service. Persons wishing to enlist in this Veteran Cavalry regiment can do so by applying to any of the Recruiting Officers, and receive the largest Government and Local Bounties that are being paid.
A. P. DUNCAN, Major 4th Pa. Cav.,
au8:1m Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—TEN LABORERS to work at Gravel Roofing. Apply to
WM. H. MACKEY,
je28:tf 175 Liberty street.

THE FIRM of ZUG & PAINTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All having claims against said firm will present them immediately for settlement.
Each member of the firm will sign in liquidation.
JACOB PAINTER,
C. ZUG,
B. H. PAINTER,
C. H. ZUG.
Pittsburgh, August 3d, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP, for the manufacture of IRON and NAILS, under the style of J. PAINTER & SONS. Warehouse, 96 Water street.
J. PAINTER,
B. H. PAINTER,
A. E. W. PAINTER.
Pittsburgh, August 3d, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased from the late firm of ZUG & PAINTER, the Sable Iron Works, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, have formed a partnership for the manufacture of IRON and NAILS. The style of the firm is ZUG & CO., Office, 96 Water street, (up stairs.)
C. ZUG,
C. H. ZUG.
Pittsburgh, August 1st, 1864. au4-1w

NOTICE.—Having this day sold my interest in the Wholesale Lamp Business to R. P. WALLACE and ALF. M. CAVITT, who, with S. M. KIER will continue the same under the name and style of WALLACE, CAVITT & CO., at the old stand, No. 39 Wood street, I take this opportunity of returning my grateful acknowledgments to the customers of the old firm for their very liberal patronage, and cheerfully recommend my successors to their kind consideration.
J. C. KIRKPATRICK.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—S. M. KIER has this day associated with him R. P. WALLACE and ALF. M. CAVITT, under the name and style of WALLACE, CAVITT & CO., in the Wholesale Oil and Lamp Business, at No. 39 Wood street, where they will be happy to see the patrons of the old firm, and all other dealers in their line who may favor them with a call.
Pittsburgh, August 1st, 1864. au8:1w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of RŒDEL & DÆWERITZ, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturers, was dissolved on the 7th day of July, 1864, by mutual consent. Each of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of said business of said partnership.
CHARLES RŒDEL,
HENRY DÆWERITZ.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having formed a Partnership under the name, style and firm of DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO., will continue the manufacture of Copper and Sheet Iron Work as heretofore, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their former customers and of the trade generally.
HENRY DÆWERITZ,
JULIUS KIRMSE,
jy30-1m JOSEPH LANG.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have associated with us in the GLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS ROBERT MacLARDY and JOHN H. McKELVY, to take effect from and after AUGUST 1st, 1864.
The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.
au9:1wd:4ww WM. McCULLY & CO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ORMSBY PHILLIPS has become a member of our Firm, his interest commencing July 1st, 1864. Name and style of Firm unchanged.
WHARTON, BROS. & CO.,
jy29:4w Ormsby Iron Works.

BRILLIANT OIL CO.—Books of subscription to the BRILLIANT OIL CO. will be opened at the Banking House of HANNA, HART & CO., corner Third and Wood streets, on
Monday, August 8th, 1864.
Pamphlets containing a description of the property held by the Company can be had at the same place, on and after the 5th of August. jy30-tf

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. je8:ly

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the Stock of the STELLA OIL COMPANY, are requested to call immediately at No. 29 Wood street, to accept notice of meeting, as required by law.
Pittsburgh, August 5th, 1864. au6

OHIO VALLEY OIL COMPANY.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to this Company are now open at the office of J. C. TILTAN, No. 48 Hand street, where a full description of the property can be seen. The property, comprising four farms, in a most favorable locality, is partially developed, and is now yielding oil in paying quantities. au8

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 87 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-ly

STORY OIL CO.
A limited number of shares of this stock for sale. Books of subscription open at SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY'S,
jy30-10t No. 153 Wood street.

"VET."

"V—e—t, Vet." What does it mean
  Upon your soldier's faded coat?
His hand is hard and rough and brown,
  I see a scar along his throat.
His eyes seem looking far off still,
  His close-shut mouth is grim.
"Mother, what means that little word,
  Upon a sleeve so worn and dim?"

It means, my child, that rugged hand,
  Has wielded musket long and well;
Has sent the iron thunder home,
  And tuned the song of screeching shell,
It means—that steady, staunch and true
  He fairly won that ragged scar,
While you and I sat safe at home,
  And read the news about the war.

What wonder if the mouth is grim,
  That said so many swift good-by's;"
Life's common words are idle breath,
  Beside those earnest battle cries.
What wonder if the gaze is dim,
  And yonder strangely lingers yet:
The eye that has looked straight at Death,
  His image may not soon forget.

And this is what it means, to earn
  The title "veteran," on a coat;
To march through flood and field, or lie
  Where rebel rifles sweep the moat;
To serve the guns in rifle pits;
  To sleep beneath the silent sky;
To dream of home and wake to war;
  To see a comrade drop and die.

To hear and heed the fearful song,
  Which whistling Minnie bullets sing;
To faint and fall, and longing be
  For one cool draught from rocky spring.
And this, my child, is what it says,
  That little word of letters three;
Go clasp his hand, and give him thanks,
  For battles fought for you and me.
ETHEL LYNN.

Help-Meets.

A brief sketch of the late Madame de Lamartine has just been published in Paris, which tells the world something of her domestic life. It appears that she copied with her own hand all of M. de Lamartine's works, except "Les Girondins." All of the "copy" supplied to the printer is in her hand; she kept the poet's own manuscript as a precious treasure, which she knew posterity would value as highly as she did. He wrote the poem "Jocelyn" in a large album which he used for an account book. The obverse face of the leaves contained the accounts of the laborers in his vineyards, the reverse was covered with poetry. After the poem was completed, and negotiations with a publisher were carried to a successful issue, Lamartine, pointing to the album as he mounted his horse to make one of his usual long excursions, asked his wife to send it to the printer. She opened it, and, seeing at first nothing but the accounts of the laborers in the vineyard, thought there must be some mistake. She examined further, and found the reverse face of every leaf contained "Jocelyn." She laughed, took the album to her secretary, and resolutely set to work to copy the poem. M. de Lamartine thought his work in the publishers's hands, until a week afterward, when, as they were sitting down to breakfast, she gave him the album and the unblotted manuscript of "Jocelyn." The poet was so deeply touched that he took a pen and wrote the three dedicatory strophes to Maria Anna Eliza, which are to be found on the first page of that work. She copied all of M. de Lamartine's correspondence. She leaves a great many letters scattered in the hands of friends, which M. Dargand, it is said, is collecting with a view to publication. They are represented as written with great talent. A still greater service was performed by the wife of Sir William Napier in the composition of his great work on the "History of the Peninsular War." In the Life of Sir William recently published in London, we find an interesting allusion to her admirable zeal and ability: "When the immense mass of King Joseph's correspondence taken at Vittoria was placed in my hands, I was dismayed at finding it to be a huge collection of letters, without order, and in three languages; one of which I did not understand. Many, also, were in very crabbed and illegible characters, especially those of Joseph's own writing, which is nearly as difficult to read as Napoleon's. The most important documents were in cypher, and there was no key. Despairing of any profitable examination of these valuable materials, the thought crossed me of giving up the work, when my wife undertook, first to arrange the letters by dates and subjects, next to make a table of reference, translating and epitomizing the contents of each; and this, without neglecting for an instant the care and education of a large family, she effected in such a simple and comprehensive manner that it was easy to ascertain the contents of any letter, and lay hands on the original document in a few moments. She also undertook to decipher the secret correspondence, and not only succeeded, but formed a key to the whole, detecting even the nulls and stops, and so accurately that when, in course of time, the original key was placed in my hands, there was nothing to learn. Having mentioned this to the Duke of Wellington, he seemed at first incredulous, observing I must mean that she had made out the contents of some letters. Several persons had done this for him, he said, but none had ever made out the nulls or formed a key, adding, 'I would have given £20,000 to any person who would have done that for me in the Peninsula.'"

◆

A SENSATION STORY.—A Quebec contemporary, in the French language, gives publicity to the following genuine sensation story. We translate it for the benefit of the lovers of the sublime and terrible, and we are free to confess that it is both mysterious and misty:

A few days ago, in a certain part of the *banlieu* of Quebec, a scene was witnessed which affords ample material for conjecture relative to the mysterious intentions of the actors who therein figured. Subjoined are the facts as we had them related to us: A respectable citizen entered the market with another individual, for the purpose of purchasing a property of small value, but the parties in treaty did not agree as to the price. Some days after, a third party presented himself in the dwelling of the would-be purchaser, and, after several general observations, stumbled in conversation upon the projected bargain, remarking to the intended buyer, that if he would go to the proprietor's house with three hundred dollars, ready money, he would be sure to obtain the property immediately, 'for," added the speaker, "the money will tempt him." This strange individual also offered to accompany the purchaser. The latter accepted the suggestion, put three hundred dollars in his pocket, and started with his companion to go to the house of the owner of the property, which dwelling was completely isolated. It was evening. On entering, the purchaser did not at first perceive that the seller was alone in the house, and that no member of the family was there; but he did remark that, immediately after he had entered with his companion, the master of the house locked the front as well as the back door—a very suspicious precaution. The owner of the property in question now began to praise highly the house he occupied and in which all the parties were, which, however, was not the property contemplated in the transaction, and finally he insisted strongly on showing the intended purchaser the cellar, stating that it possessed admirable accommodation. At this point the ideas of our buyer became more and more beclouded, but he had perception enough to regard his two companions as men of sinister appearance, and still more sinister intentions. Consequently he refused to descend into the cellar, although the trap-door was already open, and he was only separated from it by a step, having at either side one of his companions urging him to proceed. By a rapid glance, which terror already influenced, he saw before him a deep cellar without steps intervening—a yawning abyss, dark as the gloomy designs which he already suspected his sinister companions of entertaining towards him. The invitation to descend began to be too pressing, when the startled purchaser heard the bar of the house-door moving and being struck. The seller went and opened the door when he saw his wife, who, having left to go to church, had forgotten her prayer book. The owner of the $300 speedily profited by the occasion of the opened door to retreat from the premises which had already become exceedingly disagreeable. He effected his escape, it may readily be believed, without naming a second meeting for the next day, or stopping to shake cordially the hands of his two friends. Now this was, unmistakably, a snare laid with the object of murder and robbery. Were the other members of the family of the proprietor innocent of the dreadful design? Has the happy accident of this woman, in forgetting her prayer-book, prevented a crime? The explanation of this mysterious affair can only be found in the hearts of the two designing parties themselves.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

KINGS, QUEENS AND KNAVES

NO LONGER.

NATIONALITY EVERYTHING!
FOREIGN EMBLEMS USED LONG ENOUGH!

OUR NATIONAL EMBLEMS,

Eagles, Shields, Stars and Flags,

Designate the Suits in the

AMERICAN CARD COMPANY'S

UNION PLAYING CARDS.

COLONEL INSTEAD KING!
GODDESS OF LIBERTY INSTEAD OF QUEEN!
MAJOR INSTEAD OF JACK!
UNION CARDS are put up in a neat box.

SOLD AT

JOHN W. PITTOCK'S

NEWS DEPOT.

jy15 OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES.

FOR SALE

Five Hydraulic Presses, by

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
aug2tf No. 47, Wood street.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON

N. O. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and reboiled). In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

for

GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,

can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au3 No. 54 Market street.

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:ly

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,
je:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.

Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,

FOR THE NORTH WEST.

The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of

STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,

will soon issue a

North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,

for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address
G. W. HAWES & CO.,
jy29 Indianapolis, Indiana

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

50 shares in name of E. P. Adams, no certificate issued.
50 " Gilbert Williams & Co. " "
25 " represented by certificate No. 1636.
100 " in name of R. Hunt, no certificate issued.
10 " " T. R. Sewall " "
90 " represented by certificate No. 1116.
500 " in name of J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secr'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy20tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

51 Shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.
150 Shares represented by certificate No. 158.
200 " " " " " 51.
25 " " " " " 179.
8 " " " " " 209.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. jy20tf

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES

PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.
O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. W. & C. RR. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company.

By order of the Board.
jy26-14t W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.

Prime Potash. Prime Potash.
Prime Potash, Prime Potash.

Now since Concentrated Lye and other materials for making soap has advanced so much in price, attention should be turned to a good, reliable article of Potash. Such an article
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store.
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Every pound warranted, where also may be procured superior White Lead at low rates, Oils and Varnish of all kinds.
Superior Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax.
Patent Medicines of all kinds at the lowest rates.
Remember, the place to procure everything in the Drug and Perfumery line is at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.
au9 corner of the Diamond and Market street.

T. T. MYLER.........................J. G. M'CULLOCH.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,

No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.

MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy28

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864.

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the assessment.

By order of Directors,
JAMES M. COOPER,
jy4:td Sec'y and Treas'r. Dacotah Mining Co.

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 88 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
e29-17

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
R. H. KING,
jy21 No. 211 Liberty street.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom'n	5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:16 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.	
A. G. Neubert	13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach	58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold	96 Smithfield st.
Auction Sales.	
T. A. McClelland	55 Fifth street.
Advertising Agents.	
C. Mather	Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill	New York.
Banks.	
First National Bank	Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank	Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh	Fourth st
Allegheny Bank	Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'	Fourth st
Citizens' Bank	corner Wood and Diamond alley
Boots and Shoes.	
S. Dalzell	132 Smithfield St.
Slater & South	54 Market st.
Book and Job Printers.	
W. S. Haven	Corner Third and Wood.
J. W Kennedy	78 Fifth st
Book, Stationery and News Dealers.	
J. W. Pittock	78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven	corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt	Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st.
Davis, Clarke & Co	93 Wood street.
Bakers.	
S. S. Marvin	64 Fourth street.
Boiler Makers.	
Carroll & Snyder	corner Second and Short sts.
Bill Poster.	
James Thackrey	160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Bolt and Nut Works.	
Hubley, Adams & Co	73 Water street.
Brass Works.	
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons	13 Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford	cor. Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets.
Commission Merchants.	
R. H. King	211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Balsley	No. 179 Liberty street.
Cotton Manufacturers.	
Park, Painter & Co.	149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock	29 Wood street
Cloaks and Mantillas.	
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store	73 Market st.
Coal Dealers.	
Meskimen & Norton	Allegheny
Carriage Manufacturers.	
Cornwell & Kerr	5 St. Clair street.
Cutlery.	
James Bown	136 Wood street.
Dry Goods.	
J. W. Barker & Co	59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield	corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates	21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne	77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter	92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch	96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner	93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co	25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co	64 Wood st.
Druggists.	
Joseph Fleming	corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super	corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co	corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.	6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.
Dentists.	
G. W. Spencer	250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott	278 Penn st
Foundries.	
Charles Knap	cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford	cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price	cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co.	Grosvenor st., Birmingham.
Freight Agents.	
Clark & Co	cor. Liberty and Water streets.
Grocers.	
Wm. Bagaley	713 and 28 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son	191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.	130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson	221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.	corner Smithfield and First sts.
Gas Fitters.	
Weldon & Kelly	cor. Sixth and Wood street.
Glass Manufacturers.	
C. Ihmsen & Son	133 First street.
Hatters.	
Wm. Fleming	139 Wood st
Hardware.	
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.	50 Wood st
House and Sign Painters.	
Brown, Morrow & Co	91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons	7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother	294 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.
Hotels.	
National	McKeesport
Union	Philadelphia
Girard House	Philadelphia
Belvidere	Sharpsburg
Jones House	Harrisburg
Iron Manufacturers.	
Lyon, Shorb & Co	121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co	91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin	121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co	97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black	88 Water st.
Insurance Offices.	
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co	67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co	37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co	corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.	corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co	95 Water st.
Iron Foundry.	
Smith, Park & Co	149 First st.
Joseph Pennock	141 Wood st
Jewelers.	
Dunseath & Co	56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts	16 Fifth street.
Lawyers.	
McMaster & Gazzam	98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell	Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland	93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson	144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell	135 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow	114 Fifth street.
Lithographs.	
Krebs & Bro	Corner Fifth and Wood
Merchant Tailors.	
John S. Lee	No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer	83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee	10 St. Clair street.
Musical Instruments.	
Wamelink & Barr	12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor	82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman	58 Fifth street.
Machinists.	
J. J. Powers & Co	cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter	Temperanceville.
Foster & Co	cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Dæweritz, Kirmse & Co	139 Third street.
Machinery.	
S. S. Fowler & Co	39 Water st.
Metal Broker.	
S. M. Wickersham	124 First st.
John Moorhead	74 Water st.
Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.	
Lippincott & Co	118 Water st.
Notions.	
Foerster & Schwartz	Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co	Corner Fourth and Wood.
Nursery.	
John Murdock, jr	Oakland.
Oil Dealers.	
Ardesco Oil Company	27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co	31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co	19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co	cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson	92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell	Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company	80 Third st.
J. C. Tilton	48 Hand street.
Opticians.	
G. E. Shaw	54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond	39 Fifth st.
Picture Frame Manufacturer.	
H. D. Brecht	126 Smithfield st.
Planing Mill.	
Shaub & McDonald	Anderson street, Allegheny.
Physicians.	
James King	No. 97 Fourth street.
Photographs.	
W. J. Purviance	cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabb	48 St. Clair street.
Real Estate and Stock Brokers.	
S. S. Bryan	9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence	189 Penn st.
G. S. Bates	Butler street, Lawrenceville.
Railroads.	
Connellsville R. R. Depot	cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot	cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co	cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central	cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie	Penna. R. R. Depot.
Restaurants.	
Vierheller & Roesing	64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams	Fifth street.
John Meyer	46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert	32 Diamond.
E. Reineman	67 Smithfield st
Rueckeisen	47 Fifth st.
Steel Manufacturers.	
Singer, Nimick & Co	83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co	corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co	157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co	37 Fifth street.
Straw Goods.	
R. H. Palmer	84 Wood st.
Soap and Candles.	
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer	47 Wood st.
Sewing Machine Agents.	
Wm. Sumner & Co	27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony	18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm	Corner Wood and Third st.
Tin-Ware.	
Barndollar & Price	Wood st.
Tobacconists.	
E. Megraw	31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl	Third st.
Upholsterers.	
E. Edmonson & Co	96 and 98 Third street.
Vitrol Manufactory.	
James Irvin	Lawrenceville.
Vinegar Manufactory.	
Redenbach & Sons	Ohio street, Allegheny
Wines and Liquors.	
J. Seiferth & Co	27 and 29 Market street.
Wall Paper.	
Joseph R. Hughes	107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers aes; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
feb:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH..........DAVID E. PARK..........JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

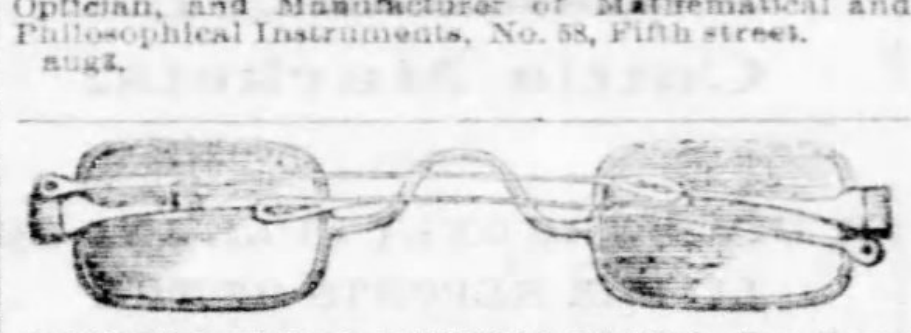
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW.

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street. aug4



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers. Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap28

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL..........S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy28

GILBERT M. M'MASTER..........JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je3-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET.
je20-tf PITTSBURGH

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

JNO. H. HAMPTON..........W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information address
G. W. MULLIN,
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This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
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McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

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SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,

For Sale $50 Less than Regular Price.

The subscriber has on hand a splendid CHICKERING PIANO, beautiful rosewood case, with handsome mouldings, round front and back corners, carved music desk, &c. Tone deep and full. This instrument was slightly damaged on the case in transportation, which affects the appearance but little, while the tone or interior is not injured in the least. Will be sold at $50 less than the regular price.
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HARMONIUMS.

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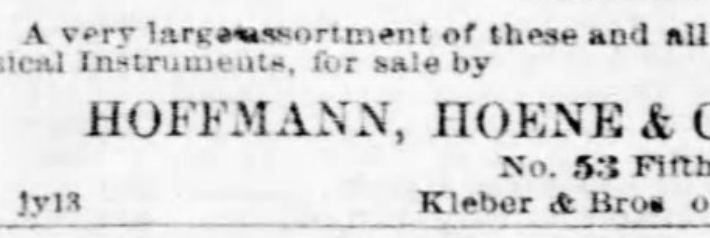

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In days of old, before our skill
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The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
  They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
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Besides we have REDUCED of late
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Four shillings only is our charge
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For filling, if not over large,
  Eight shillings we're exacting
We do our work for ready pay,
  And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
  With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
  So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
  Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
  To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
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At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

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Shawls,

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GREAT BARGAINS

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LARGE STOCK.

LOW PRICES.

FOR A FEW DAYS, AT

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MARKET STREET.

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25 PER CENT. REDUCTION.

Summer Goods Summer Goods Summer Goods Summer Goods

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TEN DAYS LONGER.

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At Reduced Prices:

MOZAMBIQUS;
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SELLING CHEAP AT

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Bargains in Summer Gloves and Cotton Stockings.
Old goods at less than New York cost.
Linen Handkerchiefs, in plain borders and hem stitched, bought long ago and not advanced.
In Men's Linen Handkerchiefs we have some job lots to offer at decided bargains.
Men's thin Gauze Undershirts, Linen Drawers, Jean Drawers and Silk Shirts, Suspenders, Muslin Shirts and Collars. Best make paper Collars, in every size and style.
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Sun Umbrellas closing out cheap.
Breakfast Capes in new patterns and colors.

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300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
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500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c, constantly on hand. se15

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And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
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Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
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J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
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BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. ju10-1y

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

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BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO

LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City Traveler, Meteor, Iron Sides, Lac La Belle and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1600 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of Silver, Lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the Capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure Seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Rooms secured and further information obtained by application to

ROBT. HANNA & CO.,
HUSSEY & McBRIDE, } Cleveland, O.
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je22:2m JOHN HUTCHING,

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidsick Champagne. In store and for sale by
1a2 MILLER & RICKETSON

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par Val		Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	70½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	68	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	64¾	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	60	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	67½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	60	" 4
00	First National	119	—	—	$3.75
00	Second National	119	—	—	—
00	Third National	—	—	116	—
00	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
00	First National. Al'y	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¾	" 4 ℘ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6,00
42	Western	—	—	53½	May $2.50
32	Menongahela	34	—	33	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	52	" $4.00
30	Pittsburgh	34	—	34	—
25	Allegheny	—	—	27	$3 00
25	People's	28	—	28¾	$4 00
50	Penna	32½	—	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	28½	4 ℘ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 ℘ ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	5 ℘ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50	Penna Central	—	—	72	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	115	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	113	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12¾	—
50	do (interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	—	18½	—	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	½	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	58½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	84½	—	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	81¾	5 ℘ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	27	—	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	7⅞	—
10	Dalzell	—	—	8	1 ℘ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	—	14½	—	2 ℘ ct
50	Columbia	—	—	—	5 ℘ ct.
5	Iron City	4½	5	—	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
00	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	—	11½	—
50	Mongahela Naviga'n	—	48	—	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	80	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	80	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	79	—
	do 6,s	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
	do 4's	—	—	70	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	100	83	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	96½	—	—

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The local money market is quiet. Very little of prime paper is offered at our discount houses, and rates are at the minimum point. The general business in the city is dull, and devoid of speculative feeling. Transactions are confined chiefly to the wants for immediate consumption. Prices of a majority of articles of merchandize are high, and holders don't seem disposed to make any concessions to purchasers, and many of them are quite indifferent about selling.

—Stock Sales Tuesday Evening, Aug. 9th, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$69 75
Mechanics' Bank	67 50
Dalzell Oil Company	8 00

—The New York loan market is reported unchanged. Seven per cent. is the current rate but there is very little demand, and lenders have difficulty in placing their accumulating funds. The excessively heavy stamp duties are checking business, and it is anticipated that the aggregate internal revenue collected therefrom will be considerably less than if the tax had been smaller or more judiciously graduated. The stock market is dull but firm. Governments are steady; 5-20 coupons are wanted at 109½; 7-30's of April and October at 106¾, and coupon 6's of 1881 at 106¾; Certificates have advanced to 95¼, and 10-40's to par. State stocks are heavy, railroad bonds dull, bank shares steady, coal stocks strong, mining shares more active, and railroad shares firm.

—The New York *Tribune* says: Government securities are firm and in good demand. For 5-20s as high as 110 was paid during the morning. For 6s of 1881, which are intrinsically worth only 1 per cent less than the 5-20s, the last price was only 106½. For one-year certificates there was an active private demand at 95@95½. It is supposed that in future more money and less certificates will be paid by the Treasury. Railroad mortgages are held firmly and sold in small amounts. In Coal stocks little doing. Railway shares were neglected, the registered sales amounting to barely half a million of dollars. There is no disposition to sell shares in the face of the large earnings of roads, which, after due allowance for increased cost of working, are equal to dividends as large as the best banks pay.

—There is so much unfairness and persistent misrepresentation of the daily increase of the public debt, says the N. Y. *Times*, of yesterday, and aggregate cost of the war, not only by the opposition press, but by some of the daily papers professedly in the support of the Administration, that we cannot forbear to call attention to the manner in which they work out results to suit their arguments, by taking single or isolated (and of course exceptional) weeks. Thus they charge that the closing week in July and to 2d of August shows a daily average for the seven days of *Three Millions*, and from this assume that the daily expenses of the War are "from three to four millions." They neither take into the account, nor make the slightest reference to the fact that for the three weeks previous the schedules of the department show an increase of only $12,656,524 for the twenty-one days. Thus:

July 5	$1,792,867,040
July 26	1,805,523,564
Increase Friday $600,000, or	$12,656,524

We commend to our Opposition neighbors, who are constantly ringing the changes on the *expansion* of the United States Currency, the following schedule of the condition of this Currency, of all denominations, including the 6 ℘ cent. compound-interest Treasury Notes, which, though made a legal tender for their face value, do not enter into the actual circulation of the country. It will be noticed that instead of an expansion, *there has been an actual contraction, for the time being, of over fifty millions*, from the maximum of last Spring.

	April.	August.
Greenbacks	$449,309,202	$433,166,558
Legal Tender 5s, coupons	150,000,000	80,993,602
Legal Tender 5s, plain	61,000,000	61,000,000
Legal Tender 6s, compound		32,883,760
Total Legal Tenders	$660,300,202	$608,043,915
Decrease since April		$52,256,287

The demand for United States 6-20s was renewed to-day, on orders by the Saxonia and other steamers from the continent. The London *Times* refers to this speculation on the Frankfort Bourse as having depressed other Foreign stocks at that point, and thrown them upon the London market. Every sign of reaction in the American Funds at Frankfort is duly noted by the London journal. The sales here to-day are largely over half a million of dollars, at an advance of 1 ℘ cent. on Saturday's rates.

—The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York City:

	July 30.	Aug. 6.	
Loans	$185,858,430	$185,563,607	Dec. $ 74,973
Specie	21,051,896	21,159,518	Inc. 107,622
Circulation	4,553,426	4,522,728	Dec. 30,698
Deposits	152,929,633	153,279,263	Inc. 349,630

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and present week:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$13,794,017	$13,297,870	Inc. $ 3,853
Loans	39,277,980	39,142,179	Dec. 135,531
Specie	3,962,385	3,962,367	Dec. 18
Legal Tender	12,203,729	12,848,394	Inc. 674 665
Deposits	36,520,768	37,231,436	Inc. 713,668
Circulation	2,249,226	2,231,894	Dec. 17,332

The bank averages the past week do not vary materially from those of the preceding week. The principal changes are a very decided increase of the amount of legal-tender notes and deposits, the latter increasing nearly three-quarters of a million, and the former about $675,000.

—The topics of greatest interest in the money market at the present moment is the probable turn in foreign exchange. The *Journal of Commerce* says the sudden demand which sprung up on the European Continent for American stocks, together with the liberal exports for the last three weeks, has produced a large supply of exchange. Just at this period, on the other hand, nearly all the imports at New York have been entered in bond and but few sold upon the market, thus diminishing the demand for bills, as there was little call for remittance. This has interfered with the execution of German orders, and it is now difficult to sell exchange at anything like its equivalent to gold. If this state of things should continue, there might be a return current of gold from Europe, unless the necessity for this should diminish the orders for investment in American securities. It would seem that the rear of this had something to do with the advance in the rate of interest at London. We look, however, for a release ere long of a portion of the stock of foreign goods held here unsold, and this would lead at once to the purchase of bills. Some are also of opinion that many of the importers have held back their remittances, and that considerable amounts are yet to go forward to satisfy for previous sales. We believe that the amounts thus due is greatly over-rated, and that importers have paid up unusually close as the goods were sold.

—At Chicago, the *Tribune* says, the week opens with inactivity in monetary matters. The call for money by first class borrowers has been large to-day, and the supply has been up to the emergency. Speculative borrowers have entirely abandoned the field, and no more present their faces at the bankers' counters. The bankers have reason to congratulate themselves upon the present easy and pleasant working of financial matters, so different from the aspect of things thirty days ago.

—The New York dry goods trade is at a stand-still, and importers are at a loss to know what to do, whether to take their goods out of bond or reship them to Europe. The prices of many articles place them beyond the reach of consumers, and the Presidential contest will cut down the regular trade of the country at least one-half. A considerable amount of hosiery and gloves has been reshipped to Europe by importing jobbing houses.

—The following were the closing quotations of oil shares at Philadelphia yesterday:

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Maple Shade	13	15	Irving	4½	6
McClintock	4⅞	5⅛	Hope Farm	—	1½
Pa Pet Co	—	3	Butler Coal	—	20
Perry	5¼	6	Keystone Zinc	2	2¼
Mineral	2¼	2¾	Densmore	7¼	7½
Keystone	—	2½	Dalzell	7¼	7½
Venango	½	1	McElheny	6	6¼
Union Pet'l'm	2½	2⅝	Roberts	—	3
Organic	1	1⅜	Olmstead	2¼	2¾
Franklin	—	2	Noble&Delm'r	13½	14

The Union Petroleum Company will pay, 16th instant, a fourth monthly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

BUSINESS—The market was inactive and has continued so for some time past. The demand for the leading articles have been limited to small parcels to meet the wants of the local trade. The weather continues warm. Our rivers continue low, there being less than three feet water by the marks. Capt. French's new steamer Alice left last evening for Cincinnati; she is a pretty craft, and does credit to those concerned in getting her up. There are other new boats about ready that will most probably get out on this rise. Among the sales we note the following:

FLOUR—We have nothing new to state in regard to this article; the demand was local and for local purposes. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts about keep pace with the daily transactions, hence stocks are not accumulating. The following are the sales from store: extra family, 160 bbls at $10 50, $10 75@$11; 100 bbls do. $10 50@10 75; 100 do. terms withheld; 50 bbls extra at $9 50. Wagon Flour sold at various prices, as per quality.

BACON—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. The stock on hand at present is not large. The late advance has cut off a large number of consumers, whose means will not allow them to partake of bacon hams at 30c ℘ lb. We note a sale of 20,000 lbs assorted; the terms were not made public. Shoulders—Sales 6,000 lbs at 16c. Sides—4,000 lbs ribbed at 17c. Plain Hams—Sales 3,000 lbs at 19@19½c. S. C. Hams—Sales 2,500 lbs at 25@26c.

LARD—Was firm; we note small sales at 20½@21c.

OILS—Steady; sales No. 1 Lard Oil at $1 65 and No. 2 at $1 50.

DRIED BEEF—The market was steady with a good demand; sales 1,000 lbs canvassed at 22c.

BAGS—The market was firm; sales of 1,000 "premium" at $1,000, or $1 per bag of 2½ bush.

APPLES—The market was unchanged with a fair demand. The receipts for some time past has been restricted; sales 110 bbls at $3, $3 50@4.

WHEAT.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The receipts are on the increase, that is, for certain descriptions. The mills will purchase freely at the following figures: Red $2 00 and White $2 10. Some 450 bush. changed hands at these figures.

OATS—Were offered more freely and the market was not so firm. Large sales could not be effected unless at a decline from previous prices. We quote nominally at 95@98c. From store the usual advance was obtained.

CORN—Was steady with a good demand. We note sales of 450 bushels shelled at $1 53, first hands, and 250 do from store at $1 60. Other sales were made, the terms of which were not made public.

PEACHES—Are beginning to arrive, with small sales at $3,50@4,00 ℘ bush.

HAY—There was a fair amount of receipts since our last, and the high prices which has governed our market for some time past will tend to draw in additional supplies. At the scales seventeen loads were disposed of at $32@38 ℘ ton.

BUTTER—The demand is still in excess of the supply, hence higher prices is the order of the day. We note sales of 44 packages at 36@38c ℘ pound.

EGGS—The receipts are in excess of the demand. The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. Sales of 14 bbls at 12½@13c per dozen.

CHEESE—The demand was fair and sales are regular, viz: 70 boxes at 21@22, and 15 do at 21.

GROCERIES—We have nothing more to notice. The demand was limited, and sales were likewise. The market contains a moderate supply. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

SALT—Market steady, with a regular trade demand. Sales of 200 bbls at $3 00 per bbl.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

THURSDAY, Aug. 11, 1864.

The market yesterday was not very active. Holders are firm in their views and are not at all anxious to dispose of their stocks. They seem to have an abiding faith in prices going up. Time alone will establish this fact.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

80 tons Neutral Anthracite, Grey forge, $65 cash.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 11, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

	℘ lb
FLAT BAR.	
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7½
1⅛ to 1⅜, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1⅛ to 1½ by 5⅛ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1½ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅞ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
⅞ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	℘ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8½
1¼ and 1½	9
1 and 1⅛	9½
⅞ inch	10½
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	℘ lb		℘ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7½	½ and 9-16 inch	8
2⅜ to 2¾	7¾	⅜ to 7-16 inch	8¼
3 to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8½
3¾ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	8¾
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11
OVAL IRON.	℘ lb		℘ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¾	½ inch	8½
⅝ and ¾ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	℘ lb		
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8	½ inch	8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8½	⅜ inch	9

SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ℘ lb extra.

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ℘ lb extra.

Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	8¾

FLAT RAILS
Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	8
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¼ inch	9
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	8½
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	12

NAILS.

	℘ keg		℘ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	8 12½	2d Fine	10 87½
8d and 9d	8 37½	⅞ in. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	Clinch	9 62½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	$9 13	⅞ inch	10 88
8d	8 88	1 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	1⅛ inch	9 38
12d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 38
16d	8 63	1½ inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	9 63	6d	8 38
8d	9 38	8d	8 63
10d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16d	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Cleveland Grain Market.

AUGUST 10.

The receipts of grain by rail this morning are not as heavy as for the past few days, but are fully sufficient to supply the demand. There has been a few thousand bushels of red Wheat sold in the past day or two for shipment, mostly on Canadian account, and at a range of $2 10@$2 11 free on board.

The steady and material decline in gold continues to keep the market here in an unsettled state, and at the Board this afternoon there was nothing done, and the market ruled 2@3c lower for red Wheat. There was a considerable quantity offered, but buyers generally were not inclined to invest even at a decline of 2@3c from yesterday's rates.

Flour rules dull, with no transactions except to supply a small retail trade.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The sales of the week foot up 36,500 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators, and 7,000 bales to exporters. The market has been dull, with a decline of ¼d for American, and ¼@½d for other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, inclusive of 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and unchanged at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair	Middling
Orleans	nominal	31½d
Mobile	"	30¼d
Uplands	"	31 d

Stock in port, 238,000 bales, including 12,500 bales of American.

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

The receipts of both old and new hay at this market during the past week have been large, but the demand has been good, and the market has ruled firm at full prices. We quote as follows:

OLD HAY.	
Baled, ℘ ton	$28@30
Loose, do	26@28
NEW HAY.	
Baled, ℘ ton	$27@29
Loose, do	25@27

Straw—The market has ruled unsettled throughout the entire week, and prices are entirely nominal.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The market very active at full prices for all grades. Sales comprise 356 hhds last evening and this morning at the following rates: Lugs $10 to $16; common shipping leaf at $16 to $22; medium do at $23 to $28; good do at $29 to $36 75; common manufacturing leaf at $27 to $35; good do $36 to $59; fine do at $51 to $159 ℘ 100 lbs. 70 hhds were rejected.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, August 11, 1864.

Business has about run to seed in the oil way. There was no stock of Crude in the market. The receipts since our last by the river only amounted to 171 barrels. The last sales we reported were at 37@42c, with and without packages. These figures would be paid for a good round lot. There is, however, none on hand at the present time, so that buyers will have to wait until the receipts begin to come in more freely. The reports from Oil City are conflicting in regard to the price of Oil. One party insists that prices have advanced at the wells, while the other says that prices remain as previously quoted. A few feet of water in the Allegheny would be of great value to a large number of persons.

Refined Oil—The market was not active, most of the Eastern dealers are desirous of making purchases deliverable in New York and Philadelphia. To this some of our dealers object. The trouble incurred in the shipment don't seem to pay, and the parties who have had the most experience in these transactions show the least disposition to enter into new contracts of the same description. The following are the nominal rates: Bonded 75@80c on the spot, and for September delivery; free 85@90c, as per quality. The stock on hand at present is not large.

Residuum—Was firm with a fair demand; further small sales were made at $7 per bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Brothers, 136; R D Cochran, 35. Total, 171 bbls.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Aladdin Company, 221 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Company, 310 bbls refined for New York.

Wightman & A, 50 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 50 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 54 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

W. H. Bryam, 15 casks crude for Boston.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Beck & Co, 80 bbls salt; McKnight, M & Co, 1 car metal; Martin, O & B, 1 do iron; Head & M, 5 sacks wool; 2 kegs butter, 1 crate rags; J Henderson & Bros, 10 sacks flax seed.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; Bamsey & Bro., 1 car lumber; J. Mullen, 1 car s. iron; Beckham & Long, 1 car drills and cider mills; Arsenal, 145 boxes guns; Culp & Shepherd, 2 bundles sacks; Arsenal, 190 bbls powder; S. Ewart & Co., 100 boxes soap; Hays & Son, 156 g. hides.

Imports per Cleve'd and Pittsb'gh R. R.—J B Lyon, 200 bbls sand; Bryce, Richards & Co, 50 do do; Zug & Painter, 40 tons pig iron; Schomaker & Lang, 21 bxs cheese, 9 bbls apples; T P Murphy, 18 bxs cheese; E Heazleton, 12 bxs cheese; W Seddon, 10 bxs cheese; J Rhodes, 200 sks barley; Jas Palmer, 52 bbls crude oil.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

AUGUST 9.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 2,300 head. The market is dull and prices have declined. First quality Pennsylvania and Western steers sold at 16@16½c; second do at 14@15½c, and common at from 10@13c ℘ lb, as to quality. 150 head sold to go to Baltimore, at 7¼@8c ℘ lb, gross. The market closed very dull, and sales were made at lower prices than the above. About 400 head were left over.

Cows are without change; 150 head sold at $30@65 per head, as to quality.

SHEEP continue dull, with sales of 8,500 head at 6@7½c per lb gross.

Hogs are unchanged; 1,300 head sold at from $15@16 50 per 100 lbs net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

830 head from Pennsylvania.
800 head from Ohio.
700 head from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales;

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 150 head. This week the market is rather dull, but prices are unchanged. Springers are selling at from $30@50, and Cow and Calf at from $35 up to $65 per head, as to quality. Calves—About 40 head sold at from 7@9c per lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yards are large again this week, reaching about 8,500 head. The market is very dull and prices are rather lower; common are selling at 6@6½c, and extra at 7@7½c ℘ lb, gross, the latter for choice.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 1,300 head, selling at $15@16 50 ℘ 100 lbs net, as to quality.

584 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at $15@16 ℘ 100 lbs net.

726 head sold at Phillips' Union Drove Yard at $15@16 50 ℘ 100 lbs net.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The boot and shoe trade is just now a little quiet, as usual at the midsummer period though it is still represented by a respectable number of buyers from the interior and Southwest. Prices continue firm even in the absence of a pressing demand; there is no let-up to the cost of production, and should the fall trade prove heavy—as is pretty certain to be the case with the increased wants as well as abundant means of the Western people—goods will very likely take a materially higher range before the close of the season.

At present there is a slight accumulation of stocks; but these had been previously much reduced by the early July trade, and are not large for the season, nor more than will be required for a good selection when Western buyers return next month to complete their winter supplies.

The leather market remains quiet, but pretty firm, especially for heavy sole, which is in limited supply and most wanted. Oak upper is also in request for army purposes, and prices are a shade better. Rough hemlock upper, as well as calfskins, are accumulating in stock, and rates for these descriptions have a softening tendency.

Hemlock sole of the various grades is selling at a range of 40@48c, for all weights. Oak do. at 55@60c for sides, and 61@65c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is quiet at 40c. Rough upper is a little dull at 43@47c for Hemlock, and 47@51c for Oak. Rough Calf-kins are in large stock, and dull at $1 25@1 40, for light and heavy; curried do, $1 50@1 70.—*Bulletin.*

Chicago Lumber Market.

Lumber—Received, 3,785,000 feet. There have been no cargoes on the market this morning. With a more active demand, prices rule firmer, but without quotable change.

Shingles—Received, 100,000. Receipts still small and inadequate. Market very firm and unchanged.

Lath—Received, 160,000 pieces. Market quiet and steady.

CARGO SALE.

Cargo schooner Geo. Foster, from Johnson's Mill, Muskegon, to arrive, 80,000 feet mill run lumber, cut to order, at $23.

The following are the yard prices:

Lumber—First Clear, ℘ M	$50 00@55 00
Second Clear, ℘ M	@50 00
Third Clear, ℘ M	@45 00
Stock Boards	30 00@35 00
Box or Select Boards	35 00@38 00
Common Boards	@22 00
Fencing	23 00@24 00
Cull Boards	@16 00
First Clear Flooring, rough	45 00@50 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	40 00@45 00
Common Flooring, rough	33 00@35 00
Siding Clear, dressed	24 00@23 00
Second Clear	22 00@24 00
Common do	21 00@22 00
Long Joists	23 00@28 00
Shaved Shingles, A, ℘ M	5 00@ 5 50
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	@ 4 75
Shaved Shingles, Star	5 75@ 6 00
Cedar Shingles	3 50@ 3 75
Sawed Shingles, A	5 76@ 6 00
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	5 25@ 5 75
Lath, ℘ 1,000 pieces	4 50@ 5 00
Posts, ℘ 1,000	14 00@18 00
Pickets	17 00@20 00

Goverment Awards at Chicago.

Col. M'Leod Taylor has issued the following awards for commissary store:

FLOUR.

B. Adams & Co., 1,000 bbls "Union Mills, at $9 60; do 500 bbls "Adams XXXX," at $10 10; H. E. Vogel & Co., 500 bbls "Cataract Mills," $10 50.

PRIME MESS PORK.

A. C. Badger & Co., 400 bbls prime mess at $37; do 400 bbls do at $39. Toby & Booth, 400 bbls do at $39 50.

MESS BEEF.

J. Leduc, 250 bbls extra mess at $25 75; do 150 bbls mess at 22 75; C. Schwartz, 100 bbls mess at $23.

SUGAR.

Gould & Bro., 80,000 lbs "sample C," at $22 50.

SALT.

Webster & Co., 30,000 lbs at $1 59.

SOAP.

A. E. Vogle, 75,000 lbs "Kirk's French Erasive at $12.

CANDLES.

Pryor & Sandford, 3,000 lbs adamantine at 41½c.

BACON SHOULDERS.

Pryor & Sandford, 500,000 lbs (shanks on) at at $17 79; E. Marsh, 140,000 lbs at $17 90; Leland & Mixer, 230,000 lbs at $17 79.

New Orleans Market.

July 31.

COTTON.—The market continues nearly at a stand-still, the only sales reported being 2 bales pickings at 60c., and 18 sound reboxed, embracing 4 good ordinary at $1 52½, and 14 low middling at $1 55. Yesterday, in addition to the amount reported, 15 bales ordinary sold at $1 49. There was very little inquiry to-day, and the few buyers out claimed concessions to which holders would not submit. Our last quotations were $1 50 for ordinary, $1 53@1 55 for good ordinary, $1 57@1 60 for low middling, $1 60@1 63 for middling, and $1 61@1 65 for strict middling.

The market for Western produce, provisions and merchandise, was at a complete stand-still to-day, and no sales of any moment transpired. The stocks are very light, however, and there was not much of anything offering. The business is confined to the local trade.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The few small lots offering are held at prices beyond the views of buyers, and we did not hear of a sale. The last sale of sugar was at 26c ℘ lb for fully fair. Of molasses, 75c ℘ gallon for common old, 80c for new, and $1 10 for choice new.

Milwaukee Market.

Grain—Receipts, 35,000 bush wheat, against 9,000 bush for corresponding day last year. Market opened firm—buyers at $2 14½—sellers at $2 15. Sales at Smith's elevator only 5,000 bu at $2 14½. On 'Change market became depressed from the effect of other markets, and closed weak at $2 14. No buyers at over $2 13½. Sales of 11,000 bush at $2 14@2 14½, and 1,000 bush at $2 13¾. Oats dull at 76c. Corn and barley dull. Nothing doing.

LATER—The market this evening without decided change, closing dull at $2 13¼ for No. 1 spring. Sales since 'Change 42,000 bush at $2 13@2 14.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.		
6x 8 and 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 20	"
13x19 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x24 to 16x24	8 65	"
17x24 to 14x28	9 35	"
18x30 to 24x36	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x40	11 50	"
20x41 to 32x42	13 00	"
20x44 to 30x44	14 40	"
10x45 to 30x45	17 25	"
DOUBLE THICKNESS.		
6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 60	"
8x15 to 12x16	13 70	"
15x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x42 to 32x44	21 60	"
10x46 to 36x48	23 00	"
20x51 to 40x46	28 80	"
36x60 to 40x60	36 00	"

Terms cash—payment required in funds equal in value to United States Treasury Notes.

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market has remained rather quiet during the past week, though holders, if anything are a little firmer, owing to the greater ease in the money market. The financial status has got to be a very important consideration in the wool trade, since, owing to the large amount of capital now required in its operations, any great stringency or sudden contraction in the circulating medium must necessarily be attended with a most depressing effect. The moving of the current year's clip, which has been so promptly effected, has required a very heavy investment; and, at the rates which money now commands, this capital cannot long remain locked up in the crude staple without materially enhancing its value. Hence it is desirable, for the interest of all concerned, that the clip should go into consumption as soon as possible; and the sooner it does so, evidently the less will be the cost to the consumer.

The sales of domestic wool for the week foot up some 150,000 lbs, at a range of $1 00@1 10 for both fleece and pulled, the inside figures for heavy New York and Western, and the outside for fine Ohio and Pennsylvania. Some choice lots are held at $1 15@1 20, but in the present state of the market it would be difficult to realize on them. In Canada combing we have no sales to note, but it is held firmly at 50c; and upward, gold price. In foreign, sales 250 bales all descriptions, including Cape at 68@70c, and Mestiza at 40@50c ℘ lb.—*Bulletin.*

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales of 65 hhds and 90 boxes, as follows; 35 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs, and trash, viz: 1 at $9, 2 at $10, 1 at $10 52, 3 at $11@12, 4 at $12 50@13 75, 1 at $14, 2 at $14 50@15, 1 at $15 50, 3 at $16@16 75, 1 at $17, 1 at $17 50, 2 at $20, 1 at $20 50, 1 at $20 35, 1 at $21 25, 1 at $21 75, 1 at $22 25, 1 at $24 25, 1 at $25, 1 at $27 50, 1 at $30 25, 1 at $31 50, 1 at $38; 30 hhds Pendleton county leaf and lugs, on city order, at 28c round; 90 boxes Ohio seed leaf wrappers and fillers, ranging from $6 to $40. Receipts light.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

THE fine light draught steamer Advance No. 2, Captain Packer, leaves to-day for Wheeling and Parkersburg. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

A Fast Run to Cairo—The Mepam Passes the City of Alton, and goes in the Winner.

The house of Mepham & Brother received the following dispatch, announcing the safe arrival of the M. S. Mepham at Cairo. She doubtless left that point last evening for New Orleans, full of passengers. This run to Cairo, effected so speedily, and so uninterruptedly, when we hear of so much difficulty in navigation, sets the Mepham a few pegs higher even than she was before:

CAIRO, Aug. 6, 1864.

The Mepham arrived here all safe at half-past one o'clock this afternoon. We passed the City of Alton at Dog-Tooth. Five feet three inches water.
JOHN BIRD.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says: The river is again on the decline at this point and falling steadily at the rate of two inches in twenty-four hours.

The channel below is in wretched condition, rendering navigation both difficult and tedious. Captain Nat Green, who went down on the Mollie Able, arrived from Cairo yesterday per rail, and reports but four feet ten inches water by the stick at "Dog Tooth," the shoalest point hence to Cairo.

Between Cairo and Memphis the river is also unusually low, there being but six feet water at Island 31 and daily growing less as the river is falling all the way down.

The larger class of our New Orleans boats will be compelled to lay up, and the trade will be almost monopolized by the "Bob Tails." It is thought, however, that the river will cut out considerably in a few days, which will doubtless give very nearly a six feet stage to Cairo, when the lighter draft of the large boats will be able to make the passage out with a moderate cargo.

Freights to New Orleans closed firm as follows:

Flour, apples and potatoes, per barrel	$ 2 00
Pork, per barrel	3 00
Whisky per barrel	3 50
Pound freight, per 100 lbs	1 00
Stock, per head	25 00

There was only a moderate amount of shipping yesterday, but there will no doubt be considerable improvement to-day, as a large amount of produce is known to be awaiting shipment South.

Missouri river business is on the increase, both up and down stream, and now that the river is clear of guerrillas, there is a large increase of travel. The rates are 75 cents per hundred to Glasgow, and $1 00 to Leavenworth, above which point no boats are loading at present.

Upper Mississippi and Illinois river business are both improving, with indications of a good fall trade in that direction.

The Upper Mississippi is falling all the way down, with scant four feet to Keokuk, and about twenty inches on the Rapids. The Keokuk packets and Northern Line continue to make their daily trips with unusual promptness and dispatch. Both lines are as regular as clock work, never varying an hour at any time this season.

Illinois river is falling, but there is yet a good three foot stage from Peoria to the mouth.

Missouri river has been cutting out finely for the past week, and notwithstanding it continues on the decline, there is good four feet water in the channel from Leavenworth down. Above that point there is three and a half feet.

PACKET STEAMERS,

For Wheeling and Parkersburg.

The steamer ADVANCE No. 2, Capt. S. M. PACKER, will leave TO-MORROW EVENING, at 4½ o'clock, for the above and intermediate ports, from the foot of Wood street.

For freight or passage apply on board. au11-1t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DEsirable locations for country seats around East Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue about 800 feet, and containing 22 acres more or less, situate near the residence of Alex. Bradley, Esq., and others, and is susceptible of the finest improvement. There is on the place a two story brick house, spring house, barn, &c., all in good order; also, a fine orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired, will be divided into two or four sections, to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
au8 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON STOCKTON AVENUE, (SECOND BANK,) ALLEGHENY CITY.—That elegant and commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling, situate No. 12 Stockton avenue, late the residence of Gen. Cass, is now offered for sale on easy terms. The location is one of the most desirable in the two cities, free from smoke and dust, commanding a fine view of the river and city, and convenient to the Passenger Railway. The house contains 17 rooms, is elegantly finished, gas and water throughout, Chilton Furnace in front and hot-water heater in back building, slate roof.

The lot on which it is erected is 28 feet front on Stockton avenue and Water street, and 200 feet in depth between said streets.

On the Water street front is a large brick stable and carriage house.

Fine shade trees and shrubbery in front yard, which is enclosed by a neat iron railing.

Particulars on application to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) au6

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR
CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,
Situated on the
CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my5:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing **187** acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about **30** acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some **50** acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law. Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to

MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au2-1f No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

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For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

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OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent.

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
THREE YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
Bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. interest in lawful money, and 10-40 Bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest in Gold.

ADAM REINEMAN, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier. je14

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OF PITTSBURGH.
[Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.]

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury this Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the

Three Years Seven and Three-Tenths Notes,

with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in currency. These notes are payable at maturity in Legal Tender, or convertible, at the option of the holders, into Gold-bearing interest 6 per cent. Bonds.

The Notes will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000.

Persons depositing $25,000 and upwards will be allowed one-quarter of one per centum on the amount of the principal.

The usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
JOHN D. SCULLY,
jy29 1m Cashier.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
je16:2m Wood and Third streets.

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The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

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THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:1t JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

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Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. s

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Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
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Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
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E. EDMUNDSON .... W. B. BATEMAN
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. **96** and **98** Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints Window Shades &c. &c. se7

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of this ware at half price. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice, and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, at No. 43 Fourth street. jy13 lm

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
fe7 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co," brand. In store and for sale by ja7 MILLER & RICKETSON.

Dr. R. A. WILSON'S

TONIC, CATHARTIC,

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE

PILLS.

They are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste, renders it easy to administer them to children.*

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken in the commencement of an attack, immediate relief of pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea* and *Headache,* to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

For *Dyspepsia* and its ten thousand inconveniences, from a slight indigestion and sallow cheek, to extreme emaciation and depression of spirits, or a confirmed case of melancholia in its most aggravated form—are these Pills confidently recommended as a cure, if perseveringly used.

Liver Complaint--Torpid Liver.

Use the Pills in alterative doses for a long time, or until the organ is aroused. Intermitting the use of the Pills now and then is the better plan.

Intemperance.

Any one who is so unfortunate as to eat or drink too much, may save himself a fit of apoplexy, or other serious consequences, by immediately taking a Pill.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

I have had considerable experience in the use of the extraordinary Pill compounded by *Dr. R. Adams Wilson,* of which you are now the proprietors, and have often found their benign influence in my own case for nervous *headache,* arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. I have likewise prescribed them for others in hemicrania and other forms of headache depending on a deranged and irritable condition of the stomach and digestive organs, to which they seem peculiarly adapted, being entirely free from any griping tendency. I regard them as a very valuable Pill, and one that purges without at all debilitating.

Yours, truly,
GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1858.

STRATTONVILLE, Clarion County,
February 18, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gents:—I take pleasure in assuring you, from my personal knowledge and the evidence of my neighbors, that there is no medicine held in such high estimation as the Pills of Dr. R. A. Wilson, for general use. Having been engaged in merchandizing for the last twenty years, and being agent for a great number of persons, I do most cheerfully say without fear of contradiction, that the above named Pills are the best now in use.

SAMUEL WILSON.

AURORA, Ind., April 30, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gentlemen:—Wilson's Pills, in our region of country, meet with very ready sale, and the first complaint has yet to be made against their efficiency. For head ache, dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation, they stand in the estimation of our people without a rival, and are deemed a perfectly safe medicine for family use. I have personally observed their good effects in very many instances, and conscientiously recommend them as the best Pill compounded.

Very truly,
D. B. KEISTER.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S
WORM CONFECTIONS

Are prepared from the active principle of his celebrated Vermifuge. They are put up in a nice and palatable form, to suit the taste of those who cannot conveniently take the Vermifuge. Children will take them without trouble. They are an effectual worm destroyer, and may be given to the most delicate child.

Prepared and sold by
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
76 and 78 Wood and 91 Fourth sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally. de26:1y

RAILROADS.

THOS. S. CLARKE ...... WM. THAW ...... CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL
se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

1864 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1864
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

Constant additions are being made to the equipment of this excellent double track and express route, and every possible care will be exercised for the comfort of passengers and rapid movement of freight. Trains will leave the depot in Pittsburgh as follows:

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:00 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

FAST MAIL every morning, (except Sunday,) at 3:00 a. m., stopping only at the principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Philadelphia.

THROUGH EXPRESS daily, at 4:35 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and New York via Philadelphia.

FAST LINE daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:45 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, and connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Allentown, without change of cars; also at Philadelphia for New York.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION daily, (except Sunday,) at 3:10 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday,) at 11:50 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 4:00 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:10 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburg as Follows:

Baltimore Express	12:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	1:00 p. m.
Fast Line	1:00 a. m.
Through Mail Train	12:30 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:15 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:35 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:05 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 1:00 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation and Express Train east and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation west.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train west, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train east.

FARE.

To New York	$12 80	To Lancaster	$8 80
To Philadelphia	10 50	To Harrisburg	7 65
To Baltimore	10 00	To Altoona	3 60

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled in addition to the Station rates, except from the stations where the Company has no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

J. STEWART, Agent.
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. my23

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

On and after August 1st, 1864, trains run as follows viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	1:00 a. m.	00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.
Express	1:10 p. m.	10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
Mail	5:00 a. m.		6:10 a. m.

Mail Train connects at New Brighton with train for New Castle and Erie.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W.	2:20 a. m.	3:20 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R.	2:10 a. m.	3:50 p. m.	8:05 p. m.	

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

For Alliance.	For N. B.	For N. Castle.	For Steu'e.
2:10 p. m.	9:15 a. m.	6:40 a. m.	
	12:00 m.	4:40 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
	4:40 p. m.		
	5:50 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W.	7:10 a. m. 8:20	2:36 p. m.	4:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R.	9:30 a. m.		

GEO. PARKIN, Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent,
Allegheny city.
au6 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 2, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:40 p. m.
Express	3:40 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'tn.	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second " "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Port Perry "	7:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.
Braddock's "	4:15 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
WINTER TIME TABLE.
THREE TRAINS DAILY
TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON CITY.

Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Pittsburgh and the west.

TWO TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of northern New York.

On and after MONDAY, November 16, 1863, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows:

Southward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)	10:10 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg	1:20 p. m.
" arrives at Baltimore	5:30 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)	11:42 p. m.
" leaves Harrisburg (except Monday)	2:50 a. m.
" arrives at Baltimore daily (except Monday)	7:00 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg	.00 a. m.

Northward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)	9:20 a. m
" leaves Harrisburg	1.45 p. m.
" arrives at Sunbury	4:30 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily	9:15 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg	1:35 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday)	3:25 a. m.
" arrives at Sunbury	6:25 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)	3:00 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg	7:50 p. m.

For further information apply at the Office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot
oc31 J. N. DuBARRY, General Superintendent.

1863 1863 1863
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for passenger and freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (165 miles) in the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg, Leave Northward.

Mail Train	1:40 p. m.
Express Train	3:25 a. m.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the southeast corner Eleventh and Market streets and for freight business of the Company's Agents;

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
no13-tf

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

GIRARD HOUSE,
CHESNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
may5:mm H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT, No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se6:ly